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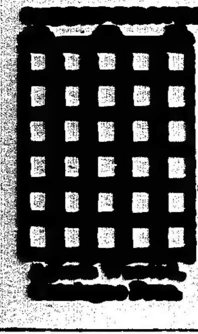

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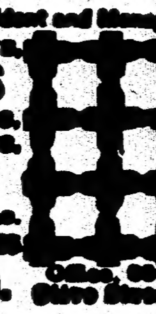

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY HON. ROGER A. PRYOR, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1892, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Charles H. Kohlhaas, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed substituted assignee of said Charles H. Kohlhaas, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of May, 1892.

Dated New York, February 24th, 1892.

F. W. BRODSKY,
Substituted Assignee.

JOHN E. BRODSKY,
Attorney for Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY THE HON. ROGER A. PRYOR, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1892, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Joseph Zweigel, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Joseph Zweigel, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Maiden lane, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of April, 1892.

Dated New York, February 5th, 1892.

FREDERICK KAFFEMAN,
Assignee.

JOSEPH KOHLER,
Attorney for Assignee,
[illegible] Broadway, New York City.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR THE City and County of New York—John P. Hunt, plaintiff, against Hugh Finnan, Lawrence Finnan, Finnan, wife of Lawrence Finnan (her first name being unknown to plaintiff), James Finnan, Finnan, wife of James Finnan, (her first name being unknown to plaintiff), Rose Godfrey (formerly Rose Finnan), William J. Godfrey, her husband, Mary Ann Finnan, Julia Finnan, Mary A. McGeogh (or McGough), wife of Edward J. McGeogh or McGough), Agnes McCusker (or McCloskey), wife of James McCusker (or McCloskey), Bradley, widow of John J. Bradley, deceased, if he died leaving a widow, and the devisees (if any) of said John J. Bradley, deceased, and all other persons being or claiming to be the heirs at law of the said John J. Bradley, deceased, and the wives of such persons (if any), and the grantees, mortgagees and judgment creditors, and the heirs and devisees of said grantees, mortgagees and judgment creditors of such persons, or any of them, and all persons claiming under or through them, said persons being unknown to plaintiff, defendants.

To the above named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the amended and supplemental complaint.

Dated February 6th, 1892.

THOMAS C. ENNEVER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 132 Nassau street New York City.

To Hugh Finnan, Lawrence Finnan, Finnan, wife of Lawrence Finnan (her first name being unknown to plaintiff), James Finnan, Finnan, wife of James Finnan (her first name being unknown to plaintiff), Rose Godfrey (formerly Rose Finnan), William J. Godfrey, her husband, Mary Ann Finnan, Julia Finnan, Bradley, widow of John J. Bradley, deceased, if he died leaving a widow, and the devisees (if any) of said John J. Bradley, deceased, and all other persons being or claiming to be the heirs at law of the said John J. Bradley, deceased, and the wives of such persons (if any) and the grantees, mortgagees and judgment creditors, and the heirs and devisees of said grantees, mortgagees and judgment creditors of such persons, or any of them, and all persons claiming under or through them, said persons being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, dated and filed the 15th day of February, 1892, with the supplemental and amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, New York City.

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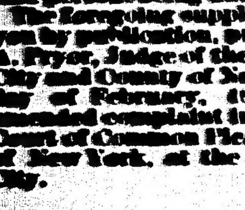

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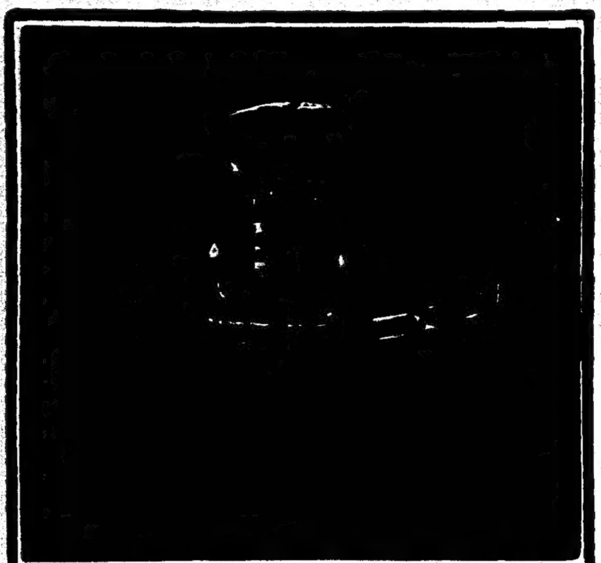

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THE STANDARD

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FREE EXTENSION SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Friends of THE STANDARD who would like to send it to friends who, though not yet disposed to take it, would probably become interested in it, will oblige us, if they do not themselves feel like paying the price for extension subscriptions, by forwarding the names and addresses of their friends. A fund has been placed in our hands for the purpose of supplying such subscriptions. Under the patronage of this fund, copies of the paper might be placed in public libraries as well as in the hands of individuals.

CONSPIRACY LAWS.—A bill now before the Legislature of New York, so amending the conspiracy law as to permit boycotting, has called out from the press a great amount of ill-digested criticism, the burden of which is that boycotting ought to be prohibited. Whether boycotting ought to be prohibited or not, it is certain that no statute should make any combination unlawful unless the object is wrong. Any act of one man or of a million acting separately, which is right, cannot be wrong merely because a million co-operate. This is the principle of the Maryland statute. It should be the principle of the conspiracy statute of every State. Let it be enacted that nothing done or agreed to be done by more than one man, acting in concert, shall constitute a criminal conspiracy unless the same thing, if done by one man, would constitute a crime. Such an act could not be fairly condemned, and no just man or newspaper would criticise it.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE McKINLEY LAW. — The Supreme Court upholds the McKinley law as constitutional. The question arose in the case of a firm of Chicago merchants who protested against payment of duties.

In the first place it was contended on the authority of the House and Senate journals that one section of the law, as it passed both Houses, was omitted in the enrollment, and had never received the sanction of the President, and therefore that the whole law fell. The Court holds as to this, that it would be dangerous to make the validity of acts of Congress depend upon the manner in which the journals of the respective Houses are kept by the clerks, and that an enrolled act in the custody of the Secretary of State, attested by the signatures of the presiding officers of the two Houses and the approval of the President, must be regarded as conclusive evidence that it was duly passed.

It was next contended that the reciprocity clause is unconstitutional as giving legislative power to the President, and further that the sugar bounty clause is unconstitutional because Congress has no power to offer bounties from the public treasury. The Judge who writes the opinion sustains the reciprocity clause as belonging to that recognized class of legislation which confers power upon an administrative officer to determine when a fact occurs upon the happening of which the law itself provides that it shall become operative; but he says that even if that were not so, this clause, like that providing for sugar bounties, is not so connected with the remainder as to vitiate the whole act.

It will be seen, therefore, that the constitutionality of the reciprocity and the sugar bounty clauses has not been determined. As the question was not involved in the particular case, all that appears on the subject in the opinion is merely the sentiment of the Judge who wrote it, and not the decision of the court. It may now well be asked, if the reciprocity clause of a protection law is not related to the other clauses, what relation does reciprocity really have to protection?

GERMAN BREAD RIOTS.—During the week, Berlin has been the scene of a riot without recent parallel. Its magnitude and significance can be only inferred, for the German press censor garbles every dispatch that leaves the city, an effort to minimize the importance of the event that has naturally the opposite effect. As well as can be judged, the uprising was not organized by agitators, but was the spontaneous revolt of starving men. Prisoners now in jail for participating have been detected in giving part, and in some cases the whole, of their prison rations to their wives when they visited them, an evidence of want too conclusive to be ignored. There is no doubt that it was a bread riot.

Berlin has enjoyed a boom, in which extensive building operations were carried on with the inevitable effect of a great rise in land values and a great influx of labor. When the boom collapsed, an army of workmen thrown out of employment were actually starving. Applications for relief were met with threats of treating them as tramps, which, while it would have given them a meagre living, would have separated them from their families. At last in desperation they moved toward the palace, apparently with no violent intentions, but to exhibit themselves in mass to the divine ruler whose deficient education in civil affairs and his comfortable condition blind him to the suffering of his divinely appointed and famishing children. Here they were assailed by the police, and the riot began.

Such events are the rumblings of great upheavals like that in France a century ago. They come as warnings, which if heeded may avert a catastrophe. But when they come, it is not the strong arm but the clear head that is needed. To him who understands, they point to wrongs against which they are but preliminary and blind protests. They are symptoms of a disease that calls less for the skill of the surgeon than for the wisdom of the sanitarian.

THE THIRD PARTY.—The labor conference, composed of delegates from the Farmers' Alliances, the Knights of Labor, and some miscellaneous bodies, which met at St. Louis on the 22d of February, has formulated a platform of principles, and called a convention for the nomination of Presidential candidates, which will assmble at Omaha on the 4th of July. The Executive Committee of the People's party, formed last year at Cincinnati, has endorsed the St. Louis platform, and the two movements will doubtless merge. No name has yet been adopted, but by common consent the embryo organization is called "The Third Party."

This party is an organized expression of widespread and well founded discontent. None but the wilfully blind can fail to see that the great majority of the workers in this country, of every class and grade, are either in the slough of poverty or upon its slippery edge. The cause may not be obvious, but the fact is very plain. It is equally clear that the possession of wealth is concentrating into comparatively few hands. The country is growing richer, but those of its people who, by their labor, produce its wealth, are oppressed by want, while some are wealthy out of all proportion to the work they do, the skill with which they do it, or the results of their work in adding to the general wealth. In this condition there is manifest injustice.

Against that injustice the leaders at the St. Louis conference have raised their protest, and to eradicate it they have engaged in the work of building up a distinct political party as an agency with which to influence legislation in favor of the producing as opposed to the privileged classes of the country. Their motives are above reproach. No reason appears for suspecting them of any corrupt purpose, none for sneering at them as men of unbalanced intellect, none for accusing them of unworthy ambitions; and the men and the newspapers that assail them with vituperation are fairly exposed to the suspicion of measuring the motives of other men by their own.

The organization of a third party raises questions of policy only, which the event alone can determine, and pending the event anybody's judgment is as good as anybody else's. For ourselves, we do not believe a third party movement wise at this time, however meritorious the principles it may represent. It is not probable that it can either succeed in national politics, or materially affect legislation anywhere; and much less energy applied to one of the established parties would accomplish more.

It is sometimes said by third party advocates that nothing in the way of their reform can be accomplished until one or other of the old parties is driven out of existence. But what is meant by driving an old party out of existence? Not that its members are killed off, but that part of them, along with some of the members of the surviving party, are drawn into affiliation with the new party, and the remainder, not agreeing with the new party, are driven into the ranks of the opposition. Killing off an old party means nothing more than converting half, or nearly half, or more than half, of all the people, to a new political proposition. This may be done without forming a new party as well as by forming one. All that can be accomplished by a third party that the same energy could not accomplish without it, is a change of name; and whatever advantage there may be in a name is already appropriated by our old parties. This is not to say, however, that third parties should never be organized. There are occasions sometimes, and one may be even now very near at hand, when a third party is a natural and necessary development. But there is no occasion at this time. And if an occasion occurs later in the year, the present third party organization, so far from being an aid will be an obstruction.

But the leaders at St. Louis made a far graver mistake than that of wasting energy in the futile attempt to manufacture a third political party. Sensible of existing oppressions, alive to the injustice that prevails, in sympathy with the workers who in the midst

of abundant wealth toil for scant pay, and those who beg for leave to toil for even less, these leaders adopted a series of remedies which as a whole are inconsistent, and considered separately are either positively bad or absurdly inadequate. Though they threw their hearts into the work, they did not give their thought to it. They seem not to have realized with Hood—how seldom is this great truth realized by ardent Reformers—that

> —evil is wrought by want of thought
> As well as want of heart.

Representatives from every school of reformers that suffer with the suffering and weep with the sorrowing, regardless of their plan for removing suffering and healing sorrow, were welcomed to the conference; and in its strange mixture of incoherent and inefficient remedies for industrial distress, the platform of principles reflects, with more or less distortion, the peculiar remedy of each school.

Some of the declarations are sound and clear. We are told that "wealth belongs to him who creates it;" that "every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery;" that "if any will not work neither shall he eat:" and that "the interest of our rural and urban labor are the same," and "their enemies are identical."

These propositions are axiomatic. But their expression does not demand a third political party. With a fraction of the energy that will be expended in effecting a new organization there would be no difficulty in securing their insertion in the platforms of both the old parties. Of course they would mean nothing there. But they mean nothing here. From beginning to end this platform of this third party is guiltless of any proposition for preventing the robbery of industry and securing wealth to those who create it, unless it be the demand for government, railways and the free trade plank—as mild a free trade declaration as the Democrats are likely to adopt—that public revenues should be limited to the necessary expenses of government economically and honestly administered. On the other hand, it does not lack in propositions for giving variety to the existing methods of taking wealth from those who create it, and robbing some industries for the benefit of others.

In the preamble, we are told that silver was demonetized "to add to the purchasing power of gold, by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as labor." If the value of all forms of property has been decreased by demonetization, the relation of each form to every other must be the same as before (for any variation in the degree of decrease would be due to other causes), and none but debtors can have been injured, nor any but creditors and pensioners benefited. These injuries and benefits, like an outlawed debt, must long since have disappeared. Yet the demonetization of silver twenty years ago is treated as a serious cause of industrial depression now; and the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which would of course increase the value of all forms of property, and benefit none but debtors, is demanded as a remedy for the growing distress of the masses of the people!

With similar heedlessness, the free trade issue that disturbs the old parties, is spoken of as a sham battle over the tariff. No candid man who understood the relations of the old parties, and realized, as the framers of this platform evidently did not, the part that trade plays in improving the condition of mankind, and the effect its obstruction has in depressing the wages of those who work, could have made such a statement.

The demand that all Government currency shall be legal tender and issued without the intervention of banks, though sound enough, is only an abstract proposition; and one of the proposed methods of putting such money in circulation—that of paying it out for public expenses—is unobjectionable. But this can produce only a trivial effect in preventing the robbery of industry and securing wealth to him who creates it. The other method of putting Government currency in circulation—the Sub-Treasury plan, "or something better"—if not made indefinite by the quoted clause, instead of preventing the robbery of labor and securing wealth to him who creates it, is a mere variation of a plan now almost obsolete—the national banking system—of robbing all classes of labor of part of what they produce for the benefit of one part of one class. The class here proposed as the beneficiary of a special privilege is the employing farmer. If currency, issued in accordance with the Sub-Treasury plan, did not depreciate (and whether it would or not need not here be discussed), the value of farm products, relatively to all other products and to labor, would increase; and the employing farmer, at the expense of farm hands, mechanics, storekeepers, and all other producers, would reap the advantage. Even the employing farmer, if his capital were too small to enable him to await the reaping of his crop, would be obliged to turn over his advantage to speculators.

Among the other propositions of this platform, useless or worse, is a demand for a $50 per capita volume of currency. This is thrown in to attract advocates of the antiquated notion that volumes of currency affect prices and are related to population instead of to trading transactions. Another is the demand for free and unlimited coinage of silver, which would take wealth from those who create it and give it to the owners of silver mines. Still another is the graduated income tax, which would rob producers in proportion to their industry, skill, and thrift. The soldier who wore the blue is not forgotten; the Government is invoked to pay him in legal tender notes—which, when analyzed, means wealth created by other people and of which other people would be robbed—the difference between the price of the depreciated money in which his war wages were paid and the price of gold at that time.

The platform deals with the land question in the same thoughtless way. Beginning with the undeniable proposition that "the land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all people," it follows with the utterly ignorant and weak proposition that land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. No way of preventing such monopoly is suggested, and none could be that did not go further than this conference was willing to go. That in turn is followed by a demand for the prohibition of alien ownership. Observe that "every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery," and that the land "is the heritage of all," from which it follows that any exaction by one individual of another for the use of land is robbery; and yet only alien ownership is to be forbidden! As if it can make the slightest difference to American industry whether it is robbed by aliens or by Americans.

The platform is a piece of patchwork, constructed with good motives, but without any analysis of social conditions, any knowledge of social laws, or any adequate thought as to the relations of the proposed remedies to the cause of the disease for which they are prescribed. It was put together precisely as old party platforms are, with a view to harmonizing as many and antagonizing as few different schools of social doctors as possible, and without regard to the nature of the evils to be reformed, to the appropriateness of the remedies, or to the consistency of its specific demands with the fundamental principles it proclaims. Its framers have proceeded upon the baseless theory that in a union of reforms there is strength, and in a union of Reformers numbers. Though their purpose is good, their movement can accomplish only evil; and in its weakness there is safety.

THE NEW YORK STATE DEMOCRACY.—Remarkable specimens of blind partisanship are the criticisms, by papers that opposed Hill's "snap" convention, of the movement in New York to reorganize the party and send a delegation to Chicago fresh from the people. It was a good thing, we are told, to denounce the "snap" convention, a good thing to send a protest to that convention, a good thing to declare that it did not represent the sentiment of the party, and it might be a good thing to inform the national convention of the defiant way in which the protest was received; but it is a very bad thing to hold a convention of delegates from the body of the party.

Now, the late Albany convention resulted from a legitimate call, and was a fair expression of party opinion, or it was a close caucus of men who by foul means, and through breaches of its trust by the State Committee, had clothed themselves with the appearance of authority and regularity. If the former, the protestants have no standing as such and never had. If the latter, should they abandon their present policy and take their places behind Hill in the procession, they would be like a plundered man who, after remonstrating with the thief and vainly begging him to restore his plunder, should lend him a wagon in which to carry it off. The organization of the Democratic party in New York has been stolen, and nothing remains for self-respecting Democrats but to make a new organization and appeal to the national authority to decide between the plunderers and the plundered.

It is said that this contest will deprive New York of the Presidential nomination. The Democrats of New York do not want the Presidential nomination for their State. If they are for Cleveland, it is not because he is a New York man. He is a United States man, and the only possible candidate who is. He stands not as the favorite Democratic son of this State, but as the favorite leader of the whole party. It is Hill who is posing as "the favorite son," not Cleveland.

It is said that "the most serious charge against Hill is that he is a sterling Democrat." This is interpreted by those who say it to mean that he has redeemed the State of New York to the Democracy. And this in turn is interpreted by those who know to mean that he engaged in a successful criminal conspiracy to override the courts and nullify the votes of the people of his State. That he did this is not the reckless accusation of partisan enemies; it is matter of judicial record and opinion, and is admitted by his own supporters, even his papers unblushingly confessing the crime, but excusing it as necessary for the redemption of the State. If that be "sterling Democracy," God save the country from Democracy.

The great majority of the Democrats of New York are honest, law-abiding men. They want no recognition of a favorite son with such a record. If they were sure that the nomination would go to a genuine tariff reformer over whom Hill had no control and with whom he had no bargain, a man, too, who could call around him

the voters who acknowledge no party allegiance—without which Democratic success is impossible—they would not urge the nomination of Cleveland. No provincial pride is involved. But of such a nomination they are not sure, and it is because with Cleveland they would be, that he is their choice.

This contest is between clean administration and sound Democratic policy, of which Cleveland is pre-eminently the representative, on the one side, and corrupt administration and spoils politics, of which Hill is pre-eminently the representative, on the other. The course for the respectable element of the Democratic party in New York to pursue is the one they are pursuing. By doing that they serve their party and the public, and they honor themselves.

A GERM OF PRESS CENSORSHIP.—The principle we recently discussed in connection with the lottery decision is involved in a bill now pending in Congress for the amendment of the postal law regarding vile literature. The circulation of this kind of literature affords one of the best opportunities for building up a system of autocratic power. The evil being so infamous that every one is anxious to suppress it, dangers which may lurk in the means employed do not attract general attention, and men who detect them are timid lest they expose themselves to accusations of defending the infamy itself. This timidity has at last permitted a coterie of well meaning people of the meddlesome variety to confront us with the immediate possibility of an irresponsible censorship of the mails. Beginning with a law prohibiting the mailing of letters and papers the vile character of which was not debatable, and leaving the question of guilt in every case to courts and juries, so that regular process of law was a prerequisite to interference with postal facilities, Congress has now reached a point, in the bill referred to above, where press censorship becomes a mere matter of postal administration, over which courts and juries have no control. That bill is already well under way. Should it be enacted, any paper devoted to the publication, or principally made up, of criminal news, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds, or pictures and stories of crime, will be unmailable; and in the Postmaster-General alone will be vested, in every case, full authority to decide, so far as transportation in the mails is concerned, whether a paper complained of comes within the description. The authority which it is proposed to confer upon the Postmaster-General is not ministerial, it is judicial. He is constituted, for this purpose, a court from which there is no appeal. And not only may he exclude one issue of a paper, but if any paper continuously offends, of which fact he alone is to be the judge, he may declare all its future issues unmailable. Given this power, and the freedom of the press in the United States will at any time depend upon the idiosyncrasies of the reigning Postmaster-General.

A SHREWD SUGGESTION.—Some one, apropos of the pending free coinage legislation, suggests that in future all contracts for wages contain a clause giving to the wage earner the right of choice at the time of payment of the kind of money in which he shall be paid; and, astonishing as it may appear, the New York Times approves the suggestion. Doubtless free coinage during the transition period, would be prejudicial to the class called wage earners; but that they could prevent it by stipulating for a choice of currency in which their wages should be paid is as frivolous as any of the frivolous notions that have been put forward on the coinage question. The number of wage earners who make contracts by the year is very limited, and those who contract for a season is nearly as small. Most of them work by the week, if, indeed, it is not by the day; and they are in daily expectation of losing their jobs. Imagine such men insisting at the time of employment upon the right of choosing at the time of payment the kind of money in which they shall be paid. A workingman would grin at the thought. The Times intimates that they could easily do it now, while all sorts of money are circulating at par. That may be true, in some degree; but if it were wholly true, the great body of contracts would expire in a week, and after that workmen would be compelled to take the currency that was offered them, just as now they are compelled to take the wages that are offered.

GEORGIA DEMOCRATS DEFEND THEMSELVES.—A strenuous effort has long been making by that Democratic organ of protection, the Atlanta Constitution, and such Democratic leaders as "Joe" Browne, the convict contractor, to make it appear that Georgia is in line for the nomination of Hill; and the Democratic State Central Committee now resents this attempt to libel the State. It has issued a call in which it denounces "the unfair and un-Democratic action of the machine in New York," as indicating a purpose "to make the will of the people subservient to the greed of the politician," and urges "the active and resolute organization of the Democratic masses in Georgia, lest the sentiment of the people of this State, as in New York, find expression through the machinations of political intrigue." After declaring that Cleveland is undoubtedly the choice of the Democrats of Georgia, that his strength is among the people, and that if there is a resolute massing of this strength nothing can stand in the way of a solid delegation pledged to his support, it calls for thorough organization in each county. The Central Committee of Georgia has set an example that should be imitated in all other States. Every one knows, and no one knows it better than Hill and his confederates, that Cleveland is the choice of the people of the Democratic party throughout the Union. Let the common sentiment of the party find expression, and his name alone will be named in the National Convention.

A PENSION STUDY.

J. A. B. DILWORTH.

It is estimated that $160,000,000 will be required to meet the demands of the Pension Bureau this year. Few people consider the magnitude of this sum of money or the amount of labor necessary to produce it.

Should every man in the country bear his proper share of the cost of these pension disbursements, it would mean that he would have to pay into the Pension Bureau about $15 annually; but it is estimated that fully one-half of the people of this country succeed in shifting the burden of taxation from their own shoulders to the backs of others. It is certain that farmers, miners, and ordinary workmen cannot shift their responsibilities, and it is reasonable to conclude that this class of men bear a burden of from twenty-five to forty dollars annually because of the taxation growing out of pension legislation by Congress during the past twenty years. The average pay of the class of workmen above enumerated does not exceed seventy-five cents per day. Some of them may get more pay for the days they work; but they are often enforced to idleness, and in arriving at their per diem wages their year's income should be divided by 300, the number of working days in a year. I think I am justified in saying of that large class which represent a majority of the voters of this country, that more than half of them earn less than $125 per year. If the average amount required from those who pay the taxes be $30 per year, those workmen would have to labor fully forty days each year to pay pensions alone; and it is certain that the majority of American workmen are each compelled to labor fully thirty days per year to meet the expenses of a pension bureau that demands $160,000,000.

Why do they thus labor?

That clap-trap about "our fathers' sacrifices for us" should find no favor with an intelligent people. If the history of the political world be our guide as to the effects of the fathers' political examples upon succeeding generations, I think our conclusion must be that the effects in most cases were bad, except as they served to point out their own badness. It will also establish the fact that succeeding generations have been exceedingly careless of the fathers' sacrifices, except when particular sentiments have been illuminated by the heroism of a few of the fathers.

Revolutions have been glorious in their results—sometimes; but if a poll of political revolutions be carefully taken, I fancy the good ones would be in a hopeless minority.

The revolution of 1776 was one of the good ones. Doubtless it was the best in its results of all the great political changes of the world; yet it not only failed to strike the shackles from the slaves, but upon its results was built up a thriving slave trade that perhaps caused more Africans to be stolen from their native homes than were stolen by all the other nations of the world in the same time, and it legalized that crime.

The revolution which has just taken place in Chili, let us hope, will be productive of great good. It now has that appearance, but it was not occasioned by anything that was done by the Chilian people thirty years ago. The cause of it cannot be fastened upon the past generation of Chilians, nor can its achievement be credited to anything that occurred at that time. It was the result of the indignation of a portion of the people of that country at the political conduct of another portion.

The war between the States grew out of a quarrel between people who lived a few years prior to, and at the time of its occurrence. It was a quarrel between the Davises, the Masons, the Slidells, the Rhetts, and the Calhouns, on the part of the South, and the Greeleys, the Sewards, the Shermans, the Chandlers, and the Stevenses, on the part of the North. All unite now in declaring that the fight was not over the negroes. But if not, what was it about?

Northern apologists for that war say that they fought for the

integrity of the Union, and—for liberty. The Southern apologists say they fought for their homes, and firesides, and—for liberty. Liberty was fought for by both sides at a cost of a half million lives. "Liberty" is exacting.

If the war was for the negro, it resulted in freeing him from one master, but it changed his condition so very slightly that a visit to the cotton fields of the South would not reveal the change. He is the same half-fed, half-clothed, untutored man that worked those fields thirty years ago. He may be able to read and write, but he exists in poverty.

The war that grew out of these quarrels between distinguished gentlemen of the North, and no less distinguished gentlemen of the South, have apparently done but little for the negro. What then did the war accomplish? It gratified the military spirit (perhaps it should be termed murdering spirit) of the conquerors, and it maintained the integrity of the Union. Has the maintenance of the integrity of the United States added to the opportunities of the men of this country to earn a decent living? This question is at least debatable, and the probabilities favor the negative.

African slavery in the United States has been abolished; but it may be, and we single taxers very generally agree in believing, that the laboring men of the country have been really to a very great extent enslaved. Opportunities to earn what they need have been decreased, and no one thing has done more to decrease those opportunities than has the pension system of our country.

Doubtless society owes a comfortable support to those of its members who have lost the power to earn it, when their loss was occasioned in the service of society. A pension system that would accomplish this would be of the perfection of human justice. But no such system finds any place in the pension laws of the United States. Did the pension system originate in a desire to reward men for their honest and earnest endeavor to produce those things which make life a pleasant existence, or for deeds of heroism in the cause of humanity? The very question brings a derisive smile. The man who first tamed a horse and straddled him, and by making that animal obedient to his will was enabled to easily overtake the weak, or to quickly escape from the strong, was perhaps the first real king; and if his history could be resurrected, doubtless it would be found that he originated the pension system. He first sent men to kill his fellow men, for other gains than that of food. Some of the men first sent, while they escaped with their lives, came back to their king wounded and helpless; and the king, finding crippled men useless to him, turned them out, to be either starved or be killed. Perhaps he even killed them himself. But this "Man on Horseback" discovered that his strong and athletic hunters were greatly discouraged by the treatment bestowed upon those helpless wounded ones. They ceased to be so valiant, and some even escaped to the mountains and into the swamps. He drew the lesson from this, that if he wanted to extend his dominion, or even maintain his authority over those whom he had already made his subjects, and who trusted him to protect them against a common enemy, it would be necessary to devise some attractive methods of drawing a closer band around him and his fighting men. He doubtless guaranteed to them a home, care, and comforts, should they be wounded in his service. His caves should protect them against the storms and against their enemies, and he would command the others to feed them and keep them warm. Thus, in manner, if not in fact, the pension system began. It originated in the interest of the powerful but selfish few, and in opposition to the interests of the many. And as it began so it has continued, even to this time and in this country.

God has been worshiped in many theologies; conflicting dogmas have been invented to proclaim his attributes; civilization has undergone great changes; justice has assumed various forms. But the pension system has practically never changed since first it began. It was originated primarily to encourage men to kill the enemy of the king. It has never been used to encourage men to promote happiness. It was organized in the interest of war. It has always been opposed to peace. It is ever in the interest of the classes and against the masses.

James A. B. Dilworth was born in 1842 near Port Penn, Delaware, in a farm house somewhat historical. It is a substantial brick building, probably the oldest habitable house in the United States east of Florida. During two hundred years previous to his birth, many of his ancestors resided in the vicinity of that house, which had been his grandfather's home. Among them was Director-General Alrich, of old New York, who quit the service of the Dutch government to enter the service of Gustavus Adolphus. His great-grandfather Dilworth was a captain in the navy of England in the Revolutionary War, but the three others of his great grandfathers served in the patriot army. His father, John B. Dilworth, was from 1830 to 1860 an active factor in the political machinery of Delaware, and died a few years ago at the age of 83, esteemed by all who knew him.

Mr. Dilworth was educated in the public schools and the academies of Delaware, and for two years taught in the public schools of that State; but when twenty years of age he came to New York and was employed by Hon. Benj. Wood, editor and proprietor of the Daily News, his position being somewhat that of a private secretary. His health failed him and he was forced to seek other employment. After spending two years among the fruit growers of the Delaware and Maryland peninsula and with their selling agents in New York, he became permanently connected with the house of Gordon & Dilworth, manufacturers of preserves and jellies, of which Read Gordon is the head. He never, however, entirely ceased to serve his first love, and has during all these years written upon current topics and fruit specialties for the public press.

In early life he had political aspirations; but a few years, as a part of the political machinery of his district, convinced him that nature had not properly constituted him for practical politics, and consequently had not selected him for promotion. His interest in public affairs, however, has never lagged. He usually votes the Democratic ticket, but not always. He is a member of the Reform Club and of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, and he believes that the people can more profitably dispense with what is popularly called "government" than with freedom.

SINGLE TAX NEWS.

The Single Tax is a tax on land, regardless of its improvements and in proportion to its value. It implies the abolition of all other forms of taxation, and the collection of the public revenues from this source alone. It would be CERTAIN, because land values are most easily appraised; WISE, because, by discouraging the withdrawal of land from use and encouraging its improvement, it would expand opportunities for labor, augment wealth, and increase the rewards of industry and thrift; EQUAL, because every one would pay taxes in proportion to the value of the land, of right the common property of all, which he appropriated to his own use; and JUST, because it would fall not upon labor, enterprise, and thrift, but upon the value of a special privilege. It is more fully explained in the Single Tax Platform in another column; and in "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George, every point is discussed and every objection answered.

The underlying principle of the single tax—that the earth belongs equally to all, and that the best way to secure substantial justice is to tax the occupant an amount equal to the yearly value of the land—is sound.—Journal of the Knights of Labor, September 24, 1891.

We have no hesitation in declaring our belief that the ideal taxation lies in the Single Land Tax, laid exclusively on the rental value of land, independent of improvements.—New York Times, January 10, 1891.

The best and surest subject of taxation is the thing that perforce stays in one place; that is land.—New York Sun, August 26, 1891.

Every one of these taxes [on commodities and buildings] the ostensible taxpayer—the man on the assessor's books—shifts to other shoulders. The only tax he cannot shift is the tax on his land values.—Detroit News, November 1, 1891.

The Bee does not say that it will never be a full-fledged single tax advocate. It believes in it in theory now; it pauses only on the threshold of doubt as to the expediency under existing circumstances.—Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.

The products of individual industry should remain at all times untaxed. Take the annual rental value of land without regard for improvements, no matter what it amounts to. The community could put this fund to better uses than the individual landlords.—St. Louis Chronicle.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE.

The National Committee is carrying on the newspaper work of the Memphis committee in supplying news companies with single tax matter for their ready prints and plates, and is preparing the petition for presentation to Congress.

Contributions for running expenses of office remain as reported last week, viz	$11 31
Paid A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company for single tax moulds and composition	$26 25
Deficit	$14 94

Contributions to special fund for preparing petition for presentation for week ending February 29 are as follows:

Minneapolis Single Tax League, $5; O. T. Erickson, Minneapolis, Minn., $5; total	$10 00
Previously acknowledged	145 70
Total	$155 70
The enrollment stands as reported last week, viz	115,366

The work of preparing the petition for presentation is progressing. The binding is completed and work on the cabinet in which the books will be placed is well under way.

GEO. ST. JOHN LEAVENS, Secretary.

FOR SINGLE TAX WOMEN.

In order to reach the greatest number the Single Tax Propaganda Association has decided to address single tax women through the THE STANDARD.

We suggest that every single tax woman invite a number of her friends, not single taxers, to meet with her during Lent, for the purpose of reading the Pope's encyclical on the condition of labor and Mr. George's reply. These meetings should be held in the evening as well as the day time, in order that men and business women may attend.

We do not forget that many single taxers belong to religious denominations which do not observe Lent, but in all cities and large towns and the vicinity thereof, the keeping of Lent by certain churches affects all social life.

It is thought that many persons will accept an invitation to join a class for a short period at a quiet season to read a small book, and that among them there will be found some who will wish to know more of the subject treated.

It is requested that every woman forming such a class will inform the acting secretary, stating number of members.

S. M. GAY, General Secretary.
C. ESTELLA BACHMAN, Acting Secretary.

A SIGNIFICANT SINGLE TAX DECLARATION.

The following declaration, which derives great importance from the prominent names subscribed to it, has just been issued:

Believing that public attention is concerned as never before with the solution of the social problems which confront us, we declare our adhesion to the following principles; and we urge upon all American citizens a careful examination of them, with a view to their embodiment in the law.

I.—Taxes should be simple, just, definite, and easily collected.

II.—They ought not to restrict production or saving, nor to favor individuals at the expense of the community.

III.—Labor should always be able to find suitable employment; and for this purpose, only the use of land is absolutely necessary.

IV.—A tax on the rental value of land, exclusive of improvements, is direct, equitable, and certain; it would encourage production and industry,

and hinder the withholding of available land from use. It would take for public purposes only the value created by the public growth, leaving to labor and capital their *full earnings, free from all tax.*

Therefore, a single tax on the rental value of land alone is the best possible tax.

Among the signers are:

Louis Prang (art publisher), Boston, Mass.; (Hon.) Joseph B. Sargent (Mayor), of New Haven, Conn.; A. J. Moxham, (Dictator during Flood), Johnstown, Penn.; Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Boston, Mass.; Eugene V. Debs, (secretary and treasurer Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen), Terre Haute, Ind.; (Rev.) James O. S. Huntington, New York City; H. De F. Baldwin (secretary Reform Club), New York; Thomas G. Shearman, New York City; (Hon.) Tom L. Johnson (Congressman from Ohio); James A. Herne (actor), New York City; Fred. W. Hinrichs (president Young Men's Democratic Club), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Poultney Bigelow, New York City; Henry George, New York City; (Hon.) L. W. Hoch (Mayor of), Adrian, Mich.; A. B. Farquhar (president Pennsylvania Agricultural Works), York, Penn.; (Hon.) Jerry Simpson (Congressman from Kansas); Richard Spencer (president Burlington Gas Light Company), Burlington, Iowa; (Hon.) Lucius F. C. Garvin (State Senator), Lonsdale, R. I.; Read Gordon, of Gordon & Dilworth, New York; Professor Robert W. Hall (New York University); Charles S. Prizer (Secretary of the Reading Stove Works, Orr, Painter & Company), Reading, Penn.; James R. Carret (Real Estate Lawyer), Boston, Mass.; George A. Miller (Professor Metropolitan Law School), New York City; J. T. Ripley (Chairman Western Classification Committee), Chicago, Ill.; W. O. Foley (Cashier Dunbar Bank), Dunbar, Pa.; W. E. Anthes (Treas. Anthes Nickel Plating Co., and N. E. Plating Works, Boston, Mass.; David Harrower (retired woolen manufacturer), Wakefield, R. I.; R. M. Humphrey (general superintendent Colored Farmers' National Alliance and Co operative Union), Houston, Texas; Hon. P. B. Winston (Mayor of) Minneapolis, Minn.; General Hermann Lieb, Chicago, Ill.; Walter H. Beecher, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. P. Cranford, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George T. Knight (woolen merchant), New York City; C. B. Fillebrown (wholesale dry goods), Boston and New York; T. Wistar Brown, Jr. (wholesale dry goods), Philadelphia, Pa.; August Lewis (straw goods), New York City; S. B. Riggen (real estate), Portland, Oregon; George Champion (secretary South Park Hay and Grain Company), Denver, Colo.; Hon. James Cockrell (member Illinois Legislature), Kinmundy, Ill.; Hon. W. H. Blake (ex-Judge and State Senator), Swanton, Vt.; H. W. McFarlane (assistant ticket auditor, Chicago & Northwestern railway), Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Mark Bangs (ex-United States District Attorney), Chicago, Ill.; Charles H. Walker (agent Nickel Plate Line), Chicago, Ill.; Henry A. Robinson (Commissioner of Labor), Lansing, Mich.

A much larger list of signatures has been obtained; and beside the positive endorsements of the platform, interesting letters have been written to Mr. E. J. Shriver (by whom the preliminary work has been conducted), from such men as Congressmen W. C. P. Breckenridge, C. R. Breckinridge, and Michael D. Harter; Bishop Huntington, of Central New York; Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Lyman J. Gage, and Wm. M. Ivins, all of which give a qualified acceptance to a portion of the document.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.—E. R. A. Seligman, professor of political economy at Columbia College, will address the Manhattan Single Tax Club on Sunday, March 6, at 8 P. M., at 73 Lexington avenue, his subject being "Reform in Taxation."

The board of managers of the club held its regular monthly meeting last Thursday. It elected four new members. The lease of the club house expires on May 1, and the house committee were instructed to procure new quarters, because no answer can be got from the owner of the premises now occupied by the club as to whether he will give a new lease at the old rent.

The monthly meeting of the club takes place Thursday evening, March 3, when the work of the month in the club and Democratic Free Trade League will be reported.

The enrollment of names in the Democratic Free Trade League is proceeding very satisfactorily. So far over 1,000 names have been sent in, and of that number 350 have been enrolled. Last Saturday evening the executive committee decided to call on the chairmen of districts to call meetings during the week of those who had enrolled their names, with a view to getting the free traders acquainted with each other, and to arrange an organized plan of strengthening each assembly district organization. At these meetings executive committees are to be appointed, and the work of enrollment carried on on a larger scale than has so far been possible. All single taxers and free traders are called upon to do active work for the movement. By the end of this week all the districts will be organized but two—the Third and Eighth; but it is expected that good men will be found in them to assist the league.

BROOKLYN, February 28, 1892.—Alfred J. Wolf writes: On next Sunday, March 6th, at 3:30 P. M., a joint debate will be held at 315 Washington street, which is about five minutes' walk from the bridge. The subject is "How Can Wages be Permanently Raised?" Louis F. Post will advocate the single tax and Professor Daniel F. De Leon, late candidate for Governor of New York on the Socialist Labor ticket, will present the merits of socialism. The public are invited.

The work of the single tax contingent in D. A. 220 has been very effective, and now that a conference of all district assemblies in and near New York has been called, looking to a closer organization, the field for useful agitation will become much larger.

ALBANY, February 24, 1892.—J. J. Murray writes: Work is still going quietly on. I have a sign on the outside of my place—"The single tax will raise wages. Books on the land question and 'Protection or Free Trade?' for sale within"—which attracts considerable attention. I have also hired the fence surrounding the baseball grounds, which I intend to use for advertising sign purposes, and wherever I have extra space I will put up single tax mottoes.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—F. A. Burleigh writes: At the regular meeting of the Germantown Single Tax Club on Tuesday evening, February 23, Miss A. A. Chapman read an able and comprehensive paper on "The Ethics of the Single Tax," which she explained very clearly. Twenty persons were present, nearly half of them strangers, and two new members were added.

——George E. Chase writes: A large audience assembled at the Philadelphia Tariff Reform Club on Saturday evening, February 27th, to listen to the discussion on the question of "Tariff Reform and Protection," between Major Moses Veale, Health Officer, and Hon. Benj. F. Hughes, ex-Senator and now Assistant Postmaster. Major Veale advocated tariff reform and free trade with great skill and intelligence. His speech fairly bristled with telling points, and it soon became evident that he was an absolute free trader and had the courage of his convictions; his thorough and radical sentiments and arguments produced great enthusiasm, and long and continued cheering and applause greeted him from beginning to end. Most of the arguments of his opponent, Senator Hughes, although an able speaker, fell flat, and he began to find that he was making himself very unpopular with the audience, in spite of the presence of many protectionists, when he changed his tune considerably, and argued that no half-way measure, such as a revenue tariff, would suffice, and that if tariff for protection was not for the general welfare, then all tariffs and custom houses should be swept away; and to the delight of the many single taxers present, he declared that the only equitable, just, and eminently practical source of revenue was to take the full rental value of land. In his second speech he still clung to protection and favored the McKinley bill, but he showed evidences of having been greatly staggered and weakened by the unanswerable arguments of the Major. After two hours of alternate discussion by the Major and the Senator, the meeting was thrown open to general discussion. Several protectionists brought forth the strongest arguments on their side (which in truth are always very weak), and were completely floored by the single tax free traders.

Last Thursday evening our meeting was addressed by Miss Chapman in a very able manner on the subject of "Woman Suffrage," followed by a general and interesting discussion until a late hour. Next Friday evening Mr. Barnes, an able advocate of the single tax, will address the congregation of one of our prominent Unitarian churches on this subject. On next Saturday evening at our Question Club two young men from Young Men's Christian Association Lyceum will debate with us on the tariff. The Young Men's Christian Association has challenged our Single Tax Club to debate Protection or Free Trade with them, and Monday evening, March 7th, at their hall is the time and place set for the discussion.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WOLLASTON HEIGHTS.—Eliza Stowe Twitchell writes: Madame Decombes gave her friends a most delightful treat by inviting them to her parlors on Huntington avenue, Boston, to listen to a paper read by Mr. William Lloyd Garrison. There were about fifty present, most of whom were unacquainted with the new gospel of "equality of opportunity," but the atmosphere of refinement and culture told at once that Mr. Garrison had an audience that could appreciate both his logic and his flowing periods.

As the train of thought and argument deepened the hush in the room became at times intense, and as Mr. Garrison laid down his paper and read from time to time passages from the different works of Henry George, those of us who were single taxers felt proud of our cause, and glad we had had the courage to hitch our little wagon to a star.

At the close of the address many questions were asked, and inquiries made as to where literature on the subject could be obtained.

The last meeting of the W. C. T. U. was very well attended, about thirty being present. The subject of the economic talk was capital; first, what it does not do, and second, what it does do, for labor.

BROCKTON, February 23, 1892.—Arthur S. Barnard writes: Q. A. Lothrop, of Neponset, addressed a meeting of the Brockton Central Labor Union on the 21st inst. upon "Unemployed Labor and the Single Tax." That this body, composed as it is of the leading workers and thinkers of the different labor organizations of this city, should invite a single tax speaker to address an open meeting is a very significant "straw."

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Warren Worth Bailey writes: The proposed sale of the present site of the post office and the re-location of that great institution on the Lake Front, which belongs to the people, called forth the following resolution on Thursday evening, and it was unanimously adopted by our club:

Resolved, That the site of the Federal custom house and post office building should be retained as the property of the people, to the end that the rapidly augmenting increment in its value may inure, not to the aggrandizement of individuals, but to the people, and that attention be called to the fact that the Board of Education of the city of Chicago have successfully administered school lands in the heart of the city by leasing them to numerous tenants at a yearly rental based on valuations revised at stated intervals; also, that the city of Chicago has found it politic to administer the site of the old City Hall by leasing it to the owners of the Rookery Building, and that for the Government to sacrifice the opportunity to profit for all time by the growth of land value on this lot would be inexcusably bad financiering; and

Resolved, That representatives to Congress from Chicago districts, the Postmaster-General, Colonel Sexton and others, be furnished with a copy of these resolutions as a respectful protest against the alienation of any part of the public domain within the limits of the city of Chicago.

The Herald said of this:

Postmaster Sexton yesterday received the resolutions of the single tax club urging that the ground of the post office site be not sold but leased by the Government. Colonel Sexton said the Government would no doubt be in receipt of an enormous revenue if it retained the land, but if it were not sold the prospect for a new post office building would have to be abandoned, as Congress would make no appropriation if it were not assured that the money would be returned to the Treasury from the proceeds of the sale of the property.

This difficulty would seem to be imaginary rather than real, as it would be easy to provide for the reimbursement of the Treasury out of the annual rental of the post office site. The city now has an income of $50,000 per year from the old City Hall site where the Rookery, perhaps the finest office building in the world, now stands. The post office is more than four times larger, and its rental would probably yield close upon a quarter of a million annually, enough to cover the cost of building a new post office in ten years.

Most of our members "got religion" at our meeting Thursday evening, under the ministration of the Rev. A. J. Cleare. He spoke of "Property and Personality," and did it in a way that was inspiring. Mr. Cleare is an invaluable acquisition to our oratorical forces. Thoroughly grounded in

the single tax philosophy, he reaches out into that higher sphere suggested in the last chapters of "Progress and Poverty," and invests his exposition of economics with the glory of spiritual light. He held the floor for more than an hour, to the delight of the club.

Among those who took part in the discussion were the Rev. L. P. Mercier, pastor of the leading Swedenborgian church of Chicago, who declared his belief that the fundamental principles of "Progress and Poverty" were right, and was doubtful only of the plan for applying them. John Z. White also spoke.

Captain J. F. Waters will address the club next Thursday evening, and on the following Thursday evening Thomas W. Handford will speak on "Mr. George's Reply to the Pope." Mr. Handford is one of the finest platform orators in Chicago or anywhere else.

I had the honor of meeting Congressman Jerry Simpson while he was here, on the Congressional junket, in behalf of the landlords of Chicago. The affair was ostensibly in the interest of the Columbian exposition, but Jerry knew, as we all know, that the real parties in interest are the gentlemen who own Chicago and have already realized some $50,000,000 in increased land values as the result of the location of the World's Fair in Jackson Park. I found Jerry what I expected to find him and more. If there are any kinks in his single taxism I did not discover them, and there is a sterling quality in the man. He spent a few minutes with Chicago friends at a reception at the home of Edward Osgood Brown.

ELGIN.—Percy Roberts writes: Edward Osgood Brown, of Chicago, addressed our club on the 23d. Although the night was disagreeable the Woman's Club Room was crowded, and a number of ladies were present. The audience was composed chiefly of merchants, mechanics and all classes of wage earners. Some who had evidently come out of curiosity, and expected to make light of the meeting, went away deeply impressed, or, as the Daily News expressed it, "under conviction."

Mr. Brown held the closest attention of the audience for fully two hours, and his eloquent and masterful speech was forcibly illustrated by striking similes. He dwelt mostly on the ethical phase of the subject, and graphically described the change that would be effected by the adoption of the single tax.

Mr. Brown, at the close of the meeting, was surrounded by a crowd of inquirers, whose eager questions he answered in his usual genial and effective style. The meeting has attracted such attention as to cause our leading Republican paper, the Daily News, to discuss the single tax through its editorial columns.

MINNESOTA.

ST. ANTHONY'S PARK.—C. J. Buell writes: David B. Hill's winter snap convention, called and organized for the express purpose of endorsing that eminent wire-puller for the highest office within the gift of the American people, does not seem to have scared the Democrats of Minnesota to any great extent. Indeed, they are more determined than ever in their support of Cleveland.

On the 24th inst. the Cleveland Democratic Club of Minneapolis held a meeting for the purpose of electing officers and organizing for the coming campaign. The hall was packed though the club had not held a meeting in more than a year. It is an enthusiastic club of absolute free traders, and numbers among its members all the prominent Democrats of the city.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted amid the most enthusiastic applause:

Be it resolved by the Cleveland Democratic Club of Minneapolis that the principles which inspired the Democratic victories of 1890 are in the minds and hearts of the people inseparably entwined about the great name of Cleveland. We demand for this year's contest the leader whose devotion to the common people first excited the hostility of protected monopolies, and whose voice and spirit, even to this hour, animate the "irrepressible conflict."

Firm in the belief that this is nearly the unanimous sentiment of the Democratic electors of this city and State, we adjure our brothers all over the Union to name no other name but Cleveland, and we declare that the voice of Minnesota will be heard in the Chicago convention sounding the same unfaltering note.

One fact connected with the election of officers is interesting. Every candidate suggested for any office is an outspoken single taxer, excepting Mr. J. C. Haynes, who was elected president, and he, though claiming publicly to be a single tax man only theoretically, always supports our measures and approves our plan of work. His competitor, S. R. Child, and all the other officers elected, are active members of the Single Tax League. The officers are: J. C. Haynes, president; M. Donoghue, vice-president; A. M. Goodrich, secretary; L. K. Campbell, treasurer. Campbell is also treasurer of the Single Tax League and Goodrich is on the executive committee. There is practically no opposition to the single tax men among the Democracy of Minneapolis.

I wonder what the single tax men of the country think of the platform adopted at St. Louis the other day. The whole question of taxation, the one vitally important question now before the American people, was calmly ignored. They say something on the land question, "The land is the heritage of all people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes," and then they deliberately vote down the only means by which land speculation can be prevented and the "heritage of all people" restored to them. They lay great stress on the prohibition of alien land ownership, wholly oblivious to the fact that an alien landlord is no worse a robber of the people than a domestic one. Their railroad plank is defective in that it demands governmental operation as well as ownership of the railways. Why not demand governmental operation of steamships, canal boats, and stage coaches? Why can't they be satisfied with restoring the highways to the people and leaving the carrying trade to individual initiative? Why? Because all their councils are dominated by such believers in governmental paternalism as Ignatius Donnelly and Robert Schilling.

MINNEAPOLIS.—At the Labor Temple banquet on the 22d, O. T. Erickson made an eloquent speech on "Colored Spectacles," which the Times published in full. He spoke of the disposition to look at social questions through spectacles colored by one's own surroundings. The wealthy man wears gold bows set with diamond lenses, through which he sees nothing but luxury and comfort. But the man who works in his factory looks at life through glasses moist with perspiration and begrimed with the dust of ceaseless toil. While the spectacles of single tax men are so adjusted that they see a dozen vacant lots where the ordinary observer sees but one, and they are always asking why men and women should suffer want in the midst of plenty. "No doubt you have all been able to judge from my remarks," said Mr. Erickson in conclusion, "something about the color of my spectacles. As an humble disciple of Henry George I am proud to pay homage to his genius. At a time when my mind was floundering in the mire of pessimism and the drama of life appeared like some hideous dream, 'Progress and Poverty' came like a friendly messenger to lead me into the sanctuary of the labor movement and make me a volunteer in the great struggle that is now on to restore justice to her lofty seat."

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—W. Edwin Brokaw writes: I left Dubuque Saturday morning and spent the afternoon and Sunday in Chicago. On entering the car for St. Louis Sunday night I threw my fur coat over a chair, intending to settle down for a much needed rest, but before I could sit down I heard a "How are you, single tax man?" It was H. L. Louks, president of the South Dakota Alliance. Soon after Alonzo Wardall came in. They introduced me to delegates hailing from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and elsewhere, who began plying me with questions about the single tax. You can imagine how much sleep I got that night.

The Industrial Conference sat three days in the Exposition building, and the account of its labors has appeared in the press. I had credentials from two single tax clubs, but I found that only delegates from clubs whose national organizations were represented would be admitted, and that, although it was merely a conference, it was understood that all organizations taking part would be bound by the action of the conference the same as in a convention. But there were a good many single taxers among the delegates of the various organizations represented. It was gratifying to find that many others were very favorable to the single tax.

There were two impressions left by the conference upon many of us. First, that those who controlled it were afraid of being "too radical"—of getting too far ahead of their constituents—in other words, they lacked the courage of their convictions. Policy, not principle, shaped their platform. Second, that in less than five years the single tax discussion will completely overshadow every other question in the United States. I found prohibitionists, nationalists, income taxers, and men of almost every other "hobby" admitting the justice of the single tax. "We are not ready for it yet" being the usual reason given for their riding some other "hobby."

Single taxers need not worry about the political situation. The pot is boiling finely. Things are coming our way. They are all bringing grist to our mill. "All roads lead to Rome." The yeast of our agitation is leavening the whole lump of public opinion. Underneath the roar and tumult of the seething political foam runs our steady stream of propaganda, and ere long it will sweep all else before it.

Those who think the farmers are in love with the tariff—either revenue or protective—should have interviewed those who were here this week. There were direct taxers of many kinds. There may have been some at the conference who favored tariff taxes, but I heard nothing to indicate it. Why did they not put a tariff plank in their platform? That would have acknowledged what they deny—that the tariff is an issue. Their issue is money reform, and everything else had to give way. But the tax question is looming up before them with irresistible fascination. A few more moves and the game is ours. While others fight let us educate.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Under the law allowing municipalities to determine the objects of taxation for local purposes, a special meeting of the City Council has been held at which the Mayor and eight Aldermen were present.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole, with the Mayor in the chair, to consider the by-law distinguishing between land and improvements and reducing the tax on improvements. To the extent of this reduction the by-law was a single tax measure, and the discussion ran along single tax lines.

Alderman Hunter spoke very strongly against any further lowering of the tax on improvements.

Alderman Styles spoke in favor of a total reduction of taxation on improvements, as such a tax bars capital from coming to the city. No man would be foolish enough to put up a good house when he would be made to pay a big annual rental for the privilege of doing it. He believed that the tax had in this way already done a good deal of harm.

Alderman Lovell was in favor of wiping the tax off improvements altogether. It was simply a fine for a man improving his property. Exemption from taxation on improvements was the right principle.

A largely signed petition was read by the Mayor from several ratepayers, praying for a reduction of the tax to 50 per cent.

Alderman Humber moved and Alderman Lovell seconded, that the clause read as follows: "Improvements situated within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at 50 per cent. of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor."

After some further discussion the vote was taken. For the amendment for 50 per cent. reduction: Aldermen Lovell, Hunter, McKillican, Humber and Baker—5. Against—Aldermen Hall, Styles and Devlin—3.

JAMAICA.

KINGSTON.—The Christian Chronicle reports that there is a special committee of the Legislative Council enquiring into the principle upon which property in Kingston is assessed for taxation. Under present fiscal arrangements, it says, the poorer classes have to pay a most undue proportion of the taxeion of the country, which is mainly expended in the improvement and protection of property, while property holders are scarcely called upon

to contribute. By improvement to property it means added value to land, which, it says, is falsely included in the term property.

This added value, the Chronicle proceeds, is sufficient, if taken by the State, to dispense with any and all other systems of taxation, and the reform which is now among those which the Liberal party at home are pledged to bring about, must be insisted upon in Jamaica.

SWITZERLAND.

S. M. Burroughs writes: While traveling in Spain I have met some people from Switzerland who have given me some interesting particulars of the working of the income tax in the Canton of Vaud. An Englishman exercised the legal option of declining to state how much property he had in England, leaving the authorities to assess him as they liked. Not knowing how wealthy he was they found afterwards they had guessed too low a sum, when some of the Socialist journals called him very hard names, though they could not say that he had not complied strictly with the law. This Englishman had bought a place and was going to reside there permanently, but after such treatment determined to leave. When he did so all the English people at Lausanne, where there are many English residents, went to the railway station to see him off and express sympathy and regret, at which the Socialists were much annoyed. The wealthy people are leaving the country; the tax is on capital whether it earns an income or not. The capital goes elsewhere to assist labor, for capital cannot earn an income otherwise unless by land monopolies.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY.—The fourth annual meeting of the members of the New South Wales Single Tax League (metropolitan branch) was held January 21st in the rooms of the branch. The chair was occupied by Mr. C. L. Garland, president of the league, and there were about forty persons present.

The report, which was read by the chairman, showed that while other political parties have been rising and falling, the central truth of the single tax idea has been steadily making headway, and the failure of all other proposals for the amelioration of the great social problem of increasing poverty and distress side by side with the wondrously augmented powers of human production which accompany advancing civilization is daily bringing the time nearer when the too long deluded people will demand the cessation of that foolish injustice which permits a few favored individuals to levy tribute upon the earnings of their fellows.

At the last annual meeting, in alluding to the progress then made, it had been stated by one speaker that there was probably not a single free trade member or candidate for Parliament who would venture to oppose the proposition to tax land values as a means of revenue. That statement can now be widened, for experience has shown that even among the protectionists (who are the greatest opponents of land value taxation), the attitude has changed from direct opposition, to the manufacture of excuses for not imposing such a tax, and to the persistent (even though transparent) misrepresentation of single tax principles and methods. And in spite of the disturbing element introduced by the formation of a party which pledged itself to sink the fiscal question, public thought has been agitated upon that very question perhaps more than upon any other, and the discussion upon it is gradually becoming narrowed down to a consideration of two great and antagonistic methods of revenue-raising, viz.: Customs duties or land value taxation, or in other words the taxation of industry or of monopoly.

With the experience of the past—the recollection of obstacles already overthrown—comes the hope for the future, which inspires to fresh effort, and justifies the use of the memorable phrase used by our great leader, Henry George, when he said, "Freedom is not here—but she is coming!"

Mr. P. M'Naught, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the altered conditions of the league from those which obtained during its earlier struggles.

Mr. Lonsdale, M. P., in seconding the motion, said that for a number of years he had been an ardent single taxer, and, whether as an alderman or a member of the Legislature, he supported the single tax as the only proper means of raising revenue. He had fought the late election with it as the most important plank of his platform, and the experience of that contest, won in face of the fact that the majority of his constituents were landholders, showed what could be done with the country electorates when the doctrine of the single tax was thoroughly explained to the voters. But he would urge that when addresses or lectures were given in country districts they should be of the utmost practical character. The theoretical aspect of the doctrine was a very interesting one, but to convince the people who had not studied it the more practical the interpretation given to it the better. He could assure the league that it was very much better off than the members might think. He could not state what had taken place the day before, but could say that the present free trade party would not go to the country as revenue tariffists at all. When the fight came it was not going to be fought out on the old revenue tariff and protection lines; when it came it was going to be fought out, as it ought to be, for free trade and for free trade alone.

The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Frank Cotton, M. P.; vice-presidents, Messrs. E. M. Foxall, W. E. Johnson, P. M'Naught and F. Walsh; committee, Messrs. C. J. Hebblewhite, A. L. Cadogan, P. R. Meggy, T. H. Martyn, T. Sayburn, C. L. Garland, Leefson, F. S. Dyer, W. F. Keen, John Farrell, H. J. Fletcher, C. F. Michelmore, J. Hindle, W. H. Manuel and E. J. H. Knapp; secretary, Mr. John King; treasurer, Mr. Hayes; delegates to the central (April) conference, Messrs. Furnam and N. B. Downing; auditors, Messrs. Priest and Cutler.

SINGLE TAX LETTER WRITERS.

Division A—Senator Moss, Annapolis, Md. Mr. Moss has introduced a bill providing for the exemption of manufacturing plants for five years. Explain to him how the single tax would exempt them forever.

Division B—Cultivator and Country Gentleman, Albany, N. Y., has a large circulation among New York farmers, and would probably be willing to publish letters explaining our principles.

Division C—Van B. Prather, publisher Alliance Tribune, Topeka, Kan.

Divisions D and H—P. P. Elder, Princeton, Kan., ex-Governor and prominent Farmers' Alliance man.

Division I—W. M. Scott, McPherson, Kan., State Lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance.

Division K—S. W. Chase, Topeka, Kan., chairman People's party.

Division M—A. J. Jennings, Endora, Kan.

The above five names have some knowledge of and are not unfavorably inclined, and would be valuable help if they could be made to fully understand and accept the single tax.

Division E—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Telegram and Herald publishes an editorial, February 18, which shows they have no clear idea of what the single tax proposes. Send a copy of our platform, and explain what the single tax does not claim.

Division F—Professor C. B. Dunlap, State University, Lawrence, Kan.

Division G—Mrs. Ella Brown, attorney-at-law, Holton, Kan.

Division J—J. B. French, Topeka, Kan., Kansas secretary for F. A.

Division N—C. B. Copeland, Haven, Reno County, Kan.

The four above are interested in the single tax.

Divisions L and P—The Times, Kansas City, Mo., says, Feb. 24: "Free trade absolute is Jerry Simpson's idea of tariff revision. But money must be obtained from some source. If the tariff system is abolished direct taxation must be substituted. A demand for free trade must be accompanied with some plan for raising revenues."

Division O—J. C. Sutherland, Richmond, Quebec, is a free trader, and an explanation of the outcome of his views ought to make him a single taxer.

1674 Broadway, New York. MARIAN DANA MACDANIEL. Secretary.

OBJECT LESSONS.

This department contains facts, gathered from all parts of the world, that are of current interest and permanent value, and illustrate social and political problems. Information from trustworthy sources is solicited.

PRACTICAL DESTRUCTION OF LAND.

Elmer E. Booth writes from Wakefield, R. I.: The citizens of this town have an object lesson in such plain sight that I am compelled to think it must be either wilful ignorance or indifference (it is the latter that single tax men find the most difficult to contend with) that allows it to remain.

A tract of land containing two acres, more or less, lies in the centre of the town. Fronting on the two main streets, it is a corner lot and the best business location in the town. This property, though worth $10,000, is taxed for but $3,500. The owner has been urged to sell or lease, and has been offered high prices; but he will do neither, and he refuses to improve the property himself. Consequently, a valuable piece of land is practically useless. It might as well not exist at all.

I am happy to add, however, that the single tax is making progress here, and when we elect our next Board of Assessors there is reason to expect that justice, as near as is possible under our present system, will be done regarding this piece of property.

SEPARATING LAND VALUES FROM IMPROVEMENTS.

In illustration of the ease with which this can be done, we give an extract from the report of the commissioners appointed to assess the value of property to be taxed for the opening of College Place, New York. One-third of the cost of this public improvement is to be borne by the city, and two-thirds by adjacent property owners. In making the awards, the value of the land is in each case distinguished from that of the buildings and improvements. Thus:

Trinity Church Corporation, 136 Chambers street, and 64 and 66 College place.—Land, $38,936; leasehold, $2,500; buildings and improvements, $52,500. Total, $93,936.

Hannah G. Gerry, 62 College place.—Land, $14,286.55; buildings and improvements, $18,000. Total, $32,286.55.

Protestant Episcopal Church Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning in the State of New York, 60, 58, 56, and 54 College place, and 65 Warren street.—Land, $55,250; leasehold, $2,800; buildings, $43,750. Total, $101,000.

Cornelius and William Vanderbilt, 48 and 46 College place, and 65 Warren street.—Land, $31,330 12; buildings and improvements, $22,566.50. Total, $53,896 62.

Margaret O'Kane, Gabriel A. and John J. Healey, E. J. and Augustine Healey, and Jane Healey, 44 College place.—Land, $14,419.99; buildings and improvements, $12,400. Total, $26,819.99.

Zela Gibbs, 42, 40, 38, and 36 College place, and 63 Murray street.—Land, $53,250; buildings and improvements, $30,000. Total, $83,250.

A flimsier or more ignorant objection was never made to any proposed reform than this against the single tax, that the value of land cannot be distinguished from the value of its improvements.

GOD'S GIFT TO SOUTHERN LANDLORDS.

Edward Atkinson.

Schooled in adversity, the fiery-blooded Southerner turned his sword into a plough share and put himself to work to repair and regain his fallen fortune, and as he cast his eyes around he saw at a glance those immense natural resources the God of nature had provided for him and stored so bountifully in the soil and in the bowels of mother earth; and, as may be seen, the Southerner is up and moving, and will march on in the tide of progress until he is either squarely abreast of or in advance of his conquerer.

QUAY'S VINDICATION.

Judge (Rep.).

It is not enough for M. S. Quay to send a few inland editors to jail. He will never be vindicated until he puts the editors of the World and the Evening Post behind the bars—and so he will never be vindicated.

OVERPRODUCTION.

Charles E. Garst.

Stop nonsensical talk about overproduction—with the single tax.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

STICK TO THE POINT.

W. B. Addington, of St. Louis, writes: "What is the system of land tenure in China? Does the government own and control the land, and in what way? At a single tax address here, the speaker of the evening was asked, 'If the single tax means the nationalization or government ownership or control of land, what is the matter with China, where the land is held by the government and leased out?' Three pretty good single taxers were present, and they were so surprised at the question that they did not attempt to answer it, but pleaded ignorance."

Those single taxers must have been asleep. It is seldom possible at the moment to meet such questions of fact, as questions of fact; but the simple answer in this case is that the single tax does not mean "the nationalization or government ownership or control of land." It does not mean landlordism of any kind, but the reverse.

FREE TRADE IN FINISHED PRODUCTS.

Walter S. Langley, of Newport, R. I., courteously criticises our statement that free trade in what he aptly calls "cooked materials," to distinguish them briefly from what are known as "raw materials," would accelerate our industries. Applying the principle to clothing he says: "Free raw wool enables us to employ our countrymen, and we may compete with England, for instance, in furnishing cooked material (manufactured clothes) to other nations. But if we should buy the clothing all made up from England we could not compete with her in selling it to other nations, for we should pay a profit upon the making to England, which would handicap us in trying to sell against her. You may say that we do not want to sell clothing against England if she can make it cheaper than we, but that does not make your statement good that 'bringing the finished article free into this country would accelerate our industries.'"

If free wool will accelerate the industry of making cloth, free cloth will accelerate that of making clothes, and free clothes will accelerate that of selling them. Strictly, every product is raw material until it reaches the final consumer; every product is also a finished article. Wool is a finished article to the wool grower, and raw material for the cloth maker; cloth is a finished article to the cloth maker, and raw material for the tailor; clothes are finished articles to the tailor, and raw material for the storekeeper. Let this obvious principle be kept constantly in mind, and all distinctions between raw materials and finished articles will vanish.

We did not say that free trade in any particular thing would accelerate the domestic manufacture of that thing. It might or might not. That would depend upon other conditions. But it would accelerate our industries generally. This it would do by increasing consumption. Even if all our clothing, for example, were made in England, the greater demand here due to the lower price, would make a demand for American products with which to pay for the imported clothing. Put a tariff on imported clothing so as to shut it out, and the higher price diminishes the demand for clothing here, and that diminishes the demand for other things with which to pay for clothing. Reverse the process and the result is reversed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

——Wm. F. Sherlock writes from Brooklyn, N. Y.: Typographical Union No. 6 has a membership of something over five thousand. Scattered through it are many single tax men, many of whom now take but little interest in the movement. I believe that good work could be done by a few single tax printers coming together and formulating a plan for missionary work among the members of No. 6. They could at least be shown the folly of trying to settle the labor problem along the lines of the "five-day rule," or by the election of "good men." With the hope of effecting some kind of an organization for the propagation of single tax principles among the members of No. 6, I will call a meeting for that purpose if any number exceeding ten will send me their names and addresses, signifying their willingness to attend.

——Henry B. Blackwell writes from Boston, Mass.: THE STANDARD recently affirmed that there can be only one issue at a time in national politics and that this issue is tariff reform. If the writer had said that there should be but one issue and that issue tariff reform, the proposition would be a debatable one. But in point of fact there are at least four great leading questions affecting and controlling our politics, made such not by politicians, but by circumstances. I will state them in the order of their potency, quite apart from their merits. They are the issues of race, currency, tariff, and saloon. Behind these, and growing steadily in the public consciousness, are other public questions, woman's rights and woman's suffrage, civil service reform, labor reform, methods of taxation, corporate privileges and responsibilities, law reform, prison reform, etc., etc. But however widely men may differ on each and all of these question, race issues have been and are, and will probably continue to be, the most potent factor in the constitution of American parties. Mr. Cleveland may make "tariff reform" his shibboleth and his party may follow his lead. Mr. McKinley may propose protection and Mr. Blaine may urge reciprocity, and their party may adopt those apparently incongruous watch words. But the fact remains that in fourteen States the race issue is not only the leading one, but more than that, it is so completely dominant that no contest of parties is tolerated, and the Democratic organization is supreme. Tariff, currency, or temperance may be considered, but only inside of the party (race) life. The prejudices of race affect Northern politics also, in a form less proscriptive but equally real. "Birds of a feather flock together." Foreigners and the children of foreigners hang together and form the core of the Northern Democracy. Catholic and Lutheran alike, they vote the Democratic ticket as a rule, regardless of all issues. If, therefore, THE STANDARD'S position is correct, it is the race question that has the precedence, and should first be settled. Shall we, therefore, repeal the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and re-establish everywhere a "white man's government?" Or shall we enact and enforce by Federal bayonets a law to protect men of both races in their constitutional right to a free ballot and a fair count. Or shall we maintain in New York and Boston, in Wisconsin and the Dakotas, that Americans shall rule America? If this race issue is to be forced to a settlement, THE STANDARD would hardly array itself on the side of race antipathy and prejudice.

Recognizing this central fact in the situation, I do not believe that the glittering generality of "tariff reform," or the more definite question of an honest dollar, or the vital problem of the licensed saloon, or the broader and deeper question of woman's enfranchisement, can be made the sole basis of political divisions. We must be content, in the future as in the past, to support the party whose supremacy seems to us on the whole most likely to promote the interest of the country, urging meanwhile in season and out of season upon men of all parties the principles of liberty and justice and equal rights for all.

——Daniel R. Goodloe, of Washington D. C., writes regarding Thomas G. Shearman's proposition for a change of the National constitution, before the adoption of the single tax by the general Government. It occurs to me that it would be well to begin the agitation of the subject by a proposition to amend the constitution in that particular, and that if Mr. Shearman would prepare the amendment, there are members of the House of Representatives who would promptly present it to that body.

I doubt not that he can so word the amendment as to leave it to the discretion of Congress to determine the character of the real estate to be taxed.

The direct land tax which was imposed during the late war encountered opposition from the West, upon the ground that it operated unequally upon that section, in consequence of the fact that their wealth in real estate was not in proportion to their population as compared with the eastern States.

It would do lasting injury to the cause of the single tax to urge its adoption by Congress under present circumstances, when poor States, like those of the South and West, would be taxed three to five times as heavily as those of the Northeast.

The injustice and inequality of indirect tariff taxes are not and cannot easily be made apparent to any but intelligent minds, but the plainest understanding will see the unfairness of imposing the same burden upon one hundred dollars' worth of land in North Carolina that is laid upon five hundred in New York.

"A WORSER MAN THAN HENRY GEORGE."

Manistee (Mich.) Democrat.

Judge Judkins, in giving his "opinion" in the disbarment of App M. Smith from the practice of the law in our Circuit Court, for being the author of certain articles published in the press of this city, said: "These utterances sound much like the utterances of Henry George, but in some ways a good deal worse. They are anarchistic in their way, tend to destroy good order, and tend to bring lawyers, juries, and judges into contempt, obloquy, and disgrace, without any foundation in fact, and are contemptuous."

Now most people who are ordinarily intelligent as to the current issues of the day do not object to having their utterances sound like those of Henry George; but those who have not read of the many grand works of Henry George on Political Economy, and especially in advocacy of single tax, and who do not know anything about who he is, nor what he advocates, and could not understand him if they did, are likely to fall into a belief that he is a most terrible kind of a fellow. It therefore did not surprise us at all that a man of such limited information as Judge Judkins should fall into such a blunder and remain in it until he went to dinner that day with C. H. Bender, the well-known single tax advocate and stenographer of the court, who doubtless pointed out to the "learned Judge" who Henry George was, and what his utterances were. And then the honorable judicial dignitary hastened back to the court room, and when he called court to order that afternoon proceeded, in "a holy minute," to instruct Mr. Bender to change the name of Henry George, where it appeared in his opinion, to that of Johann Most. But the attorneys who were concerned in the prosecution and disbarment of the attorney aforesaid have not yet caught on to why the Judge made the change. They cannot understand why it wasn't just as well to compare Smith to "one anarchist" as it was to compare him to "another." Their obtuse visions have not yet discovered why some people laugh at the incident and jeer at their ignorance.

COAL BARON AND FARMER.

James Bartley in New York World.

As it is proposed to apply the single tax system to farm as well as coal lands, let me add that the change would probably be welcomed by the farmer, for the reason that under it he, too, would be assessed only on the value of his land, as indicated by the highest amount his farm would rent for annually if stripped of all its improvements, including buildings, fences, etc.

As the ordinary farm with improvements will rent very low to-day, the average farmer will see that his farm assessment and tax would be greatly reduced under this modern tax system, while, besides enjoying freedom from taxation on personal property and improvements, as well as from all tariff taxes on his supplies, his coal, which now costs him five to ten dollars a ton, would, on account of the effect of the single tax on mining lands, be reduced to probably two to four dollars.

Tariff reform promises to reduce the cost of the farmer's manufactured supplies. The single tax promises to go further in the same direction by giving the farmer his iron, coal, and oil at much lower prices than he ever paid.

THE FATAL BICYCLE.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

Jerry Simpson has lost his chance for the Presidency. No man can run for that office on a bicycle. That two-wheeled concoction of Satan is as fatal as the silk belly-band.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

The Majestic has beaten the record, making the trip across the Atlantic eastward in 5 days, 20 hours and 23 minutes.

Secretary Noble denies that he will succeed Whitelaw Reid as Minister to France.

The steamship Indiana has sailed from Philadelphia with 3,000 tons of food for starving Russians.

A Parcels' post convention was signed between the United States and Windward Islands.

Pursuant to Representative Harter's call for a Democratic caucus on anti-free silver resolutions, a conference was held. The antis refused to be bound by the action of the caucus, and after discussion it was decided by a vote of eighty to fifty to adjourn. The Democratic Senators who were invited declined to attend. Meanwhile England has signified her consent to take part in an international monetary conference, and it is believed she is ready to have one-fifth of the Bank of England reserve kept in silver.

The House Coinage Committee has agreed to report a resolution making the Bland Free Silver Coinage bill a special order for March 22, 23 and 24.

Warrants for the arrest of the president and directors of the whisky trust, who were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in Boston in February, were placed in the hands of the United States Marshal in Chicago. The defendants are accused of oppressively and illegally monopolizing, distilling and cattle feeding, a large increase in prices being the result. The secretary was arrested, and released on a heavy bond.

FOREIGN.

A meeting of 3,000 to 4,000 unemployed workingmen was held in Berlin, when resolutions were adopted denouncing the Government. The Emperor's name was greeted with jeers and hisses. The mob then marched to the castle for the purpose of laying their grievances before the Emperor. A serious conflict with the police followed, in which a large number of the paraders were wounded and taken prisoners. Several bakeries and beer saloons were raided and for a time the eastern section of the city was in control of the mob. Next day the rioting was repeated, but with less violence. The Emperor rode the whole length of Unter Den Linden with only three attendants.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce in a petition to the Government expressed want of confidence in the future value of the rupee. It says there is no remedy for the fluctuations in the rates of exchange except by the establishment of an international agreement for a system of free coinage of gold and silver at fixed rates, or the adoption of a gold standard by India.

The Russian Government has expressed its regret for the expulsion of two English officers from the Pamirs. This ends an incident that at one time threatened to have serious consequences.

A proposition to erect a monument in Westminster Abbey in memory of the late James Russel Lowell is warmly supported in London.

Emperor William delivered a long speech at a banquet in Brandenburg, in which he scored the critics of his Government. He said that Germany was still in her infancy, and predicted a great future for the Fatherland under his leadership.

The Portuguese Senate passed the economy bills, reducing the expenditures and reorganizing the finances of the Government.

The House of Commons has expelled Edward S. De Cobain, Conservative member for the Southern Division of Belfast, a fugitive from justice charged with revolting offences.

Senator Lonbet has been asked to form a new French ministry. He is a moderate Republican of the Left.

Two dynamite bombs were exploded in the hallway of the residence of the Princess de Sagan in Paris. No one was injured, but the house and several others adjoining were badly damaged. The crime is believed to be the work of Anarchists.

A famine prevails in Northern Hungary, 20,000 persons being in distress. The Government refuses to relieve the sufferers because they are of the Slav race. About 40,000 laborers and skilled mechanics are out of employment in Vienna.

It is estimated that 460,000 English coal miners will leave work in a fortnight in an effort to prevent a proposed reduction in their wages. Over 1,000,000 workmen will be affected.

A firman by the Sultan of Turkey making the natives of Tripoli liable to conscription has been the cause of serious rioting. The Arabs had an encounter with the troops in which several were killed and wounded. Business is entirely suspended.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED.

San Francisco Star.

Our readers will recollect that during the year 1891 the Parliament of New Zealand put into practical operation a large measure of single tax. Mr. Ballance, the Premier who carried this policy through Parliament, has been lately making a tour of observation through that country, making speeches and giving interviews as he went. In an interview with a representative of the Auckland News, among other things, he said:

There is generally more employment than formerly, and I think our land policy has a great deal to do with the returning of the people to these shores. Everything depends on the land policy; and our policy in dealing with the land, and the liberal views generally expressed, are having considerable influence in bringing the people back. We have received much of commendation in Australia, especially amongst the popular papers circulating directly amongst the people. The people see more hope from our policy than they have ever seen in the past. Capital will not leave the Colony. Capital was never more plentiful than now for investment, and interest has not gone up.

These authoritative statements of fact, made by the Prime Minister of New Zealand, do not take single tax people by surprise. They have always predicted that just such results must flow from the adoption of the single tax. But it is exceedingly gratifying to know that their predictions have at length emerged from the field of speculation and have auspiciously entered that of practical realization. It must gladden the heart of every philanthropist to learn that the day of hope for the toiling masses has dawned, even though it be in far off New Zealand.

PERSONAL.

Edward Quincy Norton was born, July 22d, 1844, at Bangor, Me. He is of Norman ancestry on his father's side, and his more immediate ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Cape Cod, Mass., having been driven from their home in the north of England for their devotion to free speech. On his mother's side, Mr. Norton is descended from the Quincy family. He

received a New England school education, after which he entered the music business. Later he learned the trade of piano making, and for over thirty years has devoted himself to this calling, making a study of acoustics and kindred branches as applied to the construction of musical instruments. In 1887 he published a book upon the construction, tuning, and care of the piano, which is acknowledged to be the standard authority.

In politics Mr. Norton was a Republican up to the time that Mr. Cleveland issued his free trade message, when he became a Democrat, because he regarded that message as a step towards absolute freedom of trade and the single tax.

Twenty years ago he took a theological course in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Chicago, which served to impress upon him the need of more knowledge and freer thought on the part of the masses; and when a copy of "Progress and Poverty" fell into his hands he saw for the first time how all men could be so independently situated that none need fear to "speak his mind"—in other words that the reform advocated in that book would make all other reforms easier. This impression still controls his judgment and activity in public matters.

Several years ago Mr. Norton, to escape the severity of northern winters, settled in Mobile, Ala., and shortly afterward was sent to Montgomery as a delegate to the convention of the trade and labor organizations of that State. He was made chairman of the convention and chairman of the executive committee, and for the part he took in the movement he received the abuse of some of the conservative papers of the State. His home is now at Daphne, on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, and his business interests are in Cincinnati, he being secretary and treasurer of the Broadway Machine Company.

S. D. Guion has been telling the people of Brooklyn, N. Y., through the Eagle, how to increase national wealth. As a sporting man would say, he gives them the "correct tip."

George Homan, M. D., Professor of Hygiene and Forensic Medicine at the St. Louis Medical College, and member of the Missouri Board of Health recently read an essay on "Land Liberation as a Public Health Measure" before the American Public Health Association of Kansas, which has just been published in pamphlet form. It is a strong presentation of the single tax from the professional point of view of a medical man.

R. T. Snediker, cashier of the Taylor Bank, of Hartford, Kan., attends to the work nearest at hand by contributing single tax articles to the Emporia (Kan.) Daily Gazette. He understands the subject, and judging from his articles makes his readers understand also.

Henry Ware Allen has been showing the Two Republics of Mexico that the prolific cause of troubles between natives is land speculation, and he gives point to what he writes by specific reference to American land-grabbing schemes in Mexico.

The Cape May (N. J.) Wave has opened its columns to a good single tax article by Wm. Porter.

Jas. C. Dale, single tax banker at Madoc, Ont., suggests that to escape present unjust taxation on improvements a man ought to take a hammer and knock off a lot of his fence palings and break some of the front windows and stuff up the holes with old hats before the assessor comes round. But by no means be so foolish as to employ a painter or other mechanic to repair or adorn his building.

Isaac Hiester, President of the Second National Bank of Reading, Penn., an able lawyer, is a believer in the justice and expediency of the single tax. He believes that the single tax will some day become a question of practical politics in the United States, and that when that day arrives nothing can prevent its triumph.

Mayor Hoch, of Adrian, Mich., has engaged in a single tax controversy with the editor of the Adrian Times in the columns of that paper. The Mayor, at last accounts, was well ahead of his adversary. That is not surprising, however, for Hoch understands his subject, and the editor of the Times does not, as he will realize before he is many years older.

B. O. Flower, of the Arena, has issued a volume entitled "Lessons Learned from Other Lives," which contains sketches of fourteen eminent

personages whose biographies are specially interesting to the young, and is accompanied with a portrait of the author.

William Dean Howells begins a new novel in the March number of Harper's Magazine. The title is "The World of Chance." I will interest those who believe that it is industry and skill, not luck, that win success, as well as those who believe otherwise.

Edward Osgood Brown invites the Chicago Times to support as many separate and distinct Springer bills as there are separate and distinct articles upon which a tariff is now levied; but this is a little too much for the Times, which takes pains to explain that Mr. Brown is an out and out free trader, while the Times is not. But what's in a name?

Walter F. Cooling, of Chicago, reports the single tax sentiment at Grand Rapids as surprisingly strong.

Stoughton Cooley, of Chicago, is pushing the movement for proportional representation. The Daily News indicates a disposition to take up the reform.

Charles Sothern publishes a work through the Social Science Library, on Horace Greeley as a farmer, editor, and Socialist.

PUBLISHER'S NOTES.

THE STANDARD is a weekly paper of sixteen pages, and is the leading single tax and free trade periodical of the world. Its subscription price is $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

Standard Extension List for 1892.—To introduce THE STANDARD to new readers, the publisher will receive from persons not already subscribers, subscriptions for 1892 at $1.00. This offer is *not for one year*, but for the period from date of receipt of subscription *to the last issue of* 1892.

Payment for The Standard.—All checks and post office orders should be drawn simply to the order of THE STANDARD. In remitting in postage stamps, ones and twos are preferred to those of larger denomination. By complying strictly with this request, correspondents will save the publisher much trouble.

Expiration.—The date or number opposite your name on your paper shows the issue to which your subscription is paid. A change in date is an indication that money for renewal of subscription has been duly received.

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Communications.—All communications for publication should be addressed to Editor of THE STANDARD. Business letters should be invariably addressed to THE STANDARD, 42 University Place, New York, N. Y.

CIRCULATION OF "THE STANDARD."

Regular subscriptions received this week	18
Extension " " "	100
Total subscriptions for week ending February 20	118
Unexpired subscriptions	5,020
Sales, etc	886
On hand for future sales	150
Total circulation, issue of March 2	6,174

For the purpose of enabling regular subscribers to see whether or not their respective States are sufficiently represented in the Extension List, we give the list by States. We make no comment; each subscriber may make his own. The list is as follows:

Alabama	6	Mississippi	1
Arkansas	11	Montana	13
California	46	Nebraska	20
Canada	115	New Hampshire	6
Colorado	30	New Jersey	113
Connecticut	56	New Mexico	14
Delaware	12	New York	350
District of Columbia	37	North Carolina	1
England	4	Ohio	88
Florida	4	Oklahoma Territory	1
Georgia	4	Oregon	61
Illinois	68	Pennsylvania	135
Indiana	14	Rhode Island	34
Indian Territory	1	South Dakota	13
Iowa	110	Texas	34
Idaho	1	Tennessee	21
Kansas	27	Utah	7
Kentucky	10	Vermont	6
Louisiana	7	Virginia	12
Maryland	2	West Virginia	9
Massachusetts	129	Wisconsin	15
Missouri	66	Washington	33
Maine	32	Wyoming	1
Minnesota	127		
Michigan	108	Total	2,016
Mexico	1		

Persons, not now subscribers, who receive this issue of THE STANDARD and wish to subscribe *for the year* 1892, for one dollar, may do so by cutting out and filling in the following blank, and forwarding it with the money to THE STANDARD, 42 University place, New York City:

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Enclosed find $1 for subscription to THE STANDARD for remainder of year 1892, as per your Extension offer.

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We have a limited number of subscriptions to THE STANDARD at our disposal for the year 1892. Friends of the paper wishing to place it in libraries, or to send it to new readers who are likely to become permanent subscribers, may have their orders supplied free by sending names and addresses to us. These papers are paid for out of funds contributed by friends who have not the time nor the facilities for soliciting subscribers.

YUSSOUF.

Boston Times.

A stranger came one night to Yussouf's tent,
Saying: "Behold one outcast and in dread,
Against whose life the bow of power is bent,
Who flies, and hath not where to lay his head.
I come to thee for shelter and for food,
To Yussouf, called through all our tribes 'The Good!'"

"This tent is mine," said Yussouf, "but no more
Than it is God's; come in, and be at peace;
Freely shalt thou partake of all my store
As I of his who buildeth over these
Our tents his glorious roofs of night and day,
And at whose door none ever yet heard 'Nay.'"

So Yussouf entertained his guest that night,
And, waking him ere day, said: "Here is gold;
My swiftest horse is saddled for thy flight;
Depart before the prying day grows bold."
As one lamp lights another, nor grows less,
So nobleness enkindleth nobleness.

That inward light the stranger's face made grand
Which shines from all self-conquest; kneeling low,
He bowed his forehead upon Yussouf's hand,
Sobbing: "O, sheik, I cannot leave thee so;
I will repay thee; all this thou hast done
Unto that Ibraham who slew thy son!"

"Take thrice the gold," said Yussouf, "for with thee
Into the desert, never to return,
My one black thought shall ride away from me.
First born, for whom by day and night I yearn,
Balanced and just are all of God's decrees;
Thou art avenged, my first born, sleep in peace!"

UNEARNED INCREMENT.

An absent-minded clergyman gave out the following notice: Afternoon service will begin to-day at five, instead of half-past three, and will continue during the very warm weather.

Featherstone: "I tell you, old man, you ought to be in with a girl like Miss Grosgrain. Her father travels a great deal, and while he is away we have a lovely time." Ringway: "What do you do when he comes home?" Featherstone: "Then I travel."—Life.

NOTICE.—No vehicle drawn by more than one animal is allowed to cross this bridge in opposite directions at the same time.

"There's a deal of difference between a coal deal and a deal of coal," said the poor man as the small dealer wrapped up a quarter's worth in a paper.

No man could ever have a just claim over the life of another by right of property in land.—John Locke.

The choir having sung an anthem in the usual inarticulate style, the clergyman began his prayer as follows: "O Lord, we have sung an anthem to Thy praise; Thou knowest the words, though we do not."

Bishop (impressively): "Wretched boy! Who is it that sees and knows all we do, and before whom even I am as a crushed worm?" Delinquent page (humbly): "The missus, my Lord."—Punch.

The land question means hunger, thirst, nakedness, notice to quit, labor spent in vain, the toil of years seized upon, the breaking up of houses, the misery, sicknesses, deaths of parents, children, wives, the despair and wildness which spring up in the hearts of the poor, when legal force, like a sharp harrow, goes over the most sensitive and vital rights of mankind. All this is contained in the land question.—Cardinal Manning.

All men may be equal before the law, but they are a long way from being equal before the policeman.—Puck.

RESCUE OF MANUEL SALVADEA.

Charles Fredrick Holder in N. Y. Evening Post.

It was on a tributary of the Amazon, far up in the mysterious country, so bound, interlaced, and entangled by the snake-like lianes that few men had the temerity or desire to penetrate it. The stream wound away, now in deep channels, now gliding over treacherous quicksands or leaping sunken rocks; hemmed in by the forest and luxuriant vegetation that fell over the edges and hung pendant in the stream, licking up the drift until veritable floating islands were formed, affording rest for turtles and various small animals. At rare intervals there was a beach where the sand had been thrown up in an eddy, presenting a sparkling and brilliant contrast to the green.

On such a beach lived Manuel Salvadea, famous as a hunter and fisherman. It was he who killed a jaguar single-handed with his knife. It was Salvadea who swung across the roaring Matos upon a vine and saved seven or eight of his people from the flood, and it was he who, when held up as a hero, scorned the term and asked, "Is it not a man's duty to do right?" So it will be seen that this Indian was unique in his way, and his comrades or the people of his tribe looked upon him with something akin to reverence.

To secure Salvadea's services was a guarantee of game or fish; yet for a fisherman he entertained some peculiar ideas. He objected to taking fish for pleasure, and had been known to lift a comrade and hurl him into the water for killing a fish known as the hassar. He seemed to be the self-constituted champion of the finny tribe. Why! let him tell his own story:

"I protect the fishes, senor, because they care for me when I was helpless. If an animal doe you a service you can but return it. I did not always think so; it was this way: Two years ago lived on the upper branch of the Querto, the litt!

stream which we believe rises far away in the up-country where the white peaks reach towards the heavens. In the season the river was low, and then we caught turtle, iguana, and the game upon which we live, I knew of a certain place where game was plenty, and one day, without saying a word, I left the camp and paddled down the river, and, leaving the canoe tied to a *liane*, cut my way across country to the spot. You know, senor, that the water is always washing away the banks and underminiug the trees. Well, so it was on the little river. When I reached it I found it lower than ever; so low that the sand was bare in places, and pools were left everywhere alive with fish.

"As I unloaded my basket and net, I heard a loud crash, and, turning to see the cause, saw a large *mona* tree falling upon me. It was too late to escape, so I threw myself upon the sands. The next hours were a deep sleep. I knew nothing, and when I awoke it was dark. I way lying partly in the water, and over my legs was a branch of the tree. I was powerless and could not move, and I knew a rain would produce a freshet that would cover me ten feet deep in as *many minutes*. All this, *senor*, came over me—a sudden dream. It was useless to shout, as I was miles away and had taken good care to tell no one where I had gone. Morning came, and I then saw my condition fully. I saw held by my legs and right arm; my left arm was free, but I could not reach the sand at my feet to dig it away; I was bound as fast as they say our kins men in the north country bound their victims for sacrifice. At the end of the day I was very weak and ate the leaves. The next day I ate the mud and water and some worms which I found. The stream was growing lower, the water about me evaporating in the hot sun, and the insects bade fair to destroy me. At night the jaguar's cry fell upon my ear, and every rustle of the leaves, the sighing of the wind, aroused me. Did you ever hear the leaves talk, senor? They do, though it is only at certain times that we can interpret them; our nerves must be turned to a higher tension, as Father Moreno says; then we can respond to them. I seemed to hear sounds I never heard before. The leaves made music, the wind sighed among the lianes, and soft notes rose everywhere, and I imagined they were talking to me.

"Five days had passed, the water was gone, and I was so weak that I waited for death. As the sun rose and I was thinking how hard it was to give up life, I felt something touch my hand. At first I thought it imagination; then, by an effort, I turned my head—Santa Maria!—to see a miracle. On my outstretched hand was a fish we call the bassar. It had crawled into it, and lay panting, opening and shutting its gills, and looking at me with its dark eyes. I thought I must be dreaming, but I clinched the fish which slipped away, but I caught it again and ate it. It came to me a sacrifice, gave itself to save me, and when I looked around again to listen to a new rustling sound, I saw that the ground was covered with fishes, all moving slowly down the dry bed of the stream, standing erect upon their fins in search of water. They came by hundreds, climbing over me, falling upon my face, and I caught them, ate them, and piled them up about me.

"Hope was raised again; yet I could not move, and my only chance was that some one would find me. Days passed and I lingered on. I had dug a hole with my free hand, and enough water oozed through to sustain me, while the fishes that still crawled by me provided me with food. How long it was I know not; but one day I saw above the trees a smoke, and I knew that my people were near. I was too weak to cry aloud, so I lay and watched. The fishes still went on, and I passed the hours by counting them and watching their curious ways. They used the two fins like arms or legs, sometimes toppling over upon their sides; now entering the little pools to refresh themselves, but soon leaving the water to crawl along again. While I watched them it came to me that they were going to the mouth of the river to avoid the drought; and could I not send a message to my people? It was an easy matter to tear my shirt, and with my teeth I shaped bits of white cloth until I had a hundred or more. Then I began to catch the fish. Every one that passed me left with a bit of white cloth pushed upon the spine of its upper fin. The next day I did the same, and for three days I sent these messengers to my people. The fish were black, senor, and the white cloth could be seen quite a distance.

"The days went by, how many I know not when one night I dreamed that I saw my friends. I awoke to see a great light, and in the centre the one I loved best; then I must have died of joy. But I lived, senor," and here the tall Indian threw his arm about a young girl, whose dark eyes gleamed with terror at the memories aroused. "She, my wife, found me, and the message was carried to her by the bassars. So, senor, the fish saved my life, brought me my wife. What would you have me do? Forget them? I think not."

Such was the romance and almost tragedy of Salvadea. He had been crushed by the tree for nearly two weeks. His people had searched far and near without success, and when the canoe was found, it was supposed he had fallen overboard and was lost. But there was one who did not give up. She wandered farther down the stream than the others, and one day pushed her canoe up a little stream, rapidly growing dry, to catch a turtle. Here she was attracted by the bassars that were coming down overland and escaping into the main water. While she watched them, she noticed one with a white object upon its fin, then another. Catching the fish, she saw that it was no accident but an intentional decoration. Following up she saw others, and soon recognized the fact that it was a message from some one—posibly the lost one. Up the stream she went, sinking in the soft mud over which the fishes had safely passed; crossing quicksands, leaping from trunk to trunk until she finally found her lover apparently dead; so near it that it was months before he walked. With her hands she dug the sand and mud away, and then bore his emaciated form, breaking a passage through the lianes, to the camp. No wonder he looked at her with loving eyes, and no wonder he protected the bassars.

Salvadea's story might seem a fiction of the Amazon, but the habit of the bassars and other cat-fishes of leaving the water and crawling overland is a common one, and is equally well-known in known in India in the climbing perch. The fish do not carry water in their gills during these overland journeys, as is generally supposed, but breathe air, and for the time are true amphidians.

DISCOURAGING INDUSTRY.

Ralph E. Hoyt.

Full many a building reaching near the sky,
The dark unfathomed clouds will penetrate,
While men who own the vacant ground near by
Hold to their deeds, that they may speculate.

Improvements all around one vacant lot
Oft raise its value to a monstrous price,
And thus in one short year the unused spot
Is multiplied in value twice or thrice.

Full many a money-king, with stony heart,
Has reached the goal of wealth, his chief ambition—
Whose great "success" in unearned increment did start,
And crowned his hopes of wealth with full fruition.

But he who made improvements is the man
Who adds his quota to the general good;
His industry and enterprise outran
Each one whose name for speculation stood.

For making good improvements men are fined,
Although the law politely calls it paying
A needful tax, *of some wise, modern kind*,
Which Wisdom's hand on industry is laying.

But Justice, with unerring rule, requires
That taxes should on idle land be laid,
And he who to improve the world desires,
Should not be fined for what he's done or made.

Equity does not permit property in land. For if one portion of the earth's surface may justly become the possession of an individual, held for his sole use and benefit, as a thing to which he has an exclusive right, then other portions of its surface may be so held, and our planet must then lapse into private hands. It follows that if the landowners have a valid right to its surface, al who are not landowners have no right at all to its surface.—Herbert Spencer.

A BABY KING'S CHRISTMAS.

From a Spanish Letter.

I must give you the last anecdote of King Alfonso XIII., of Spain, who is now seven years old.

It is the custom in this country for children to get their Christmas presents on the 6th of January, the feast of the Epiphany. The little ones put their shoes at the window with the full confidence that the three wise kings from the East, as they pass on their way to Bethlehem, will leave gifts to them also, whom the divine babe has raised to the dignity of His brothers and sisters. This mystery of love was explained to our small King and on Christmas Day he did homage to the infant Jesus, kneeling before His image and kissing its feet. He also offered a gold chalice, as is the custom of the Kings of Spain. The ceremony takes place in the royal chapel before the high dignitaries of the court, the Pope's Nuncio, and the Diplomatic Corps; the King of Spain ascends the steps of the altar after the Elevation at the Mass and (by a special privilege he holds from the Church) takes the Chalice with the consecrated wine in his hands, and turning to the people holds it up to their adoration. Alfonso XIII. made use of this privilege for the first time this year, edifying the faithful by his serious and reverent manner throughout the ceremony, but when he had acquitted himself thus well of his pious and kingly duties, it occurred to him that he would put his shoe out of a palace window, for he did not see why other little boys had a better right than he to expect gifts from the Magi. Besides were they not Kings and as such more likely to attend to the wishes of a confrere?

It is said that the modern King went so far as to write a letter to the ancient Kings to inform them what toys he preferred to have. It may suffice us to know that a beautiful little shoe was put outside of one of the windows of the Royal Palace and that instead of a buckle it bore in silver the Royal Arms of Spain. The next morning the papers spoke of the little shoe and of a letter that was found in it signed by the three wise Kings and addressed to their "beloved confrere, his most Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain." It is published verbatim in the slip of paper I enclose:

"You are expecting a present, a very fine beautiful and splendid one, such as Kings give one another. But we have brought you no present on purpose, because we want you to have a little disappointment. A King must learn what disappointment means, because he has sometimes to cause disappointments to others and to make them do what they do not wish. He must know how it feels to have that happen to others by having sometimes felt it himself.

"When you are a man and have everything you want you must never forget that there are many people in the world who have nothing at all; you must notice these sad and disagreeable things, so as to prevent them whenever you can. Remember that there are a great many children that are always disappointed. They want our toys very much. But those children cannot have any presents from the Wise Men. They would have to put their shoes outside the windows of their *rooms*; but they haven't any *room*, any window, or any shoes."

THE COACHMAN WORE A MASTER'S RAGS.

Belgravia.

A journalist told me that he once overheard this passage of arms between a coachman and a beggar-man outside the Four Courts, Dublin. As the beggar was whining for alms at the carriage door, the coachman turned round to cry sharply to him, "Come, my man, take your rags out of that!" The beggar, with a withering glance at the coachman's livery, retorted, "Me rags! They're me own, me man!"

SUBSIDIES ARE AN EXPENSE.

Brickett's Cobden Pellets.

With a bounty of two cents a pound on pumpkins and a subsidy to the express company a brisk trade might be carried on between the citizens of New Hampshire and Canada, and if we looked only at the prosperity of New Hampshire farmers we could see the same argument for bounty and subsidy that is shown in other cases; but in this instance we think of the injured ones and see immediately that it is poor business. Subsidies are an expense. New Hampshire farmers need them as much as Massachusetts manufacturers.

THE ANGEL ON THE HOUSE-TOP.

W. C. Morrow in San Francisco Argonaut.

One night, when I was about seven years old, I sat with my nurse beside the big, open fireplace, in the family sitting-room. My parents, and the others of the household, had gone to my father's study, which was in a smaller house removed a hundred yards from the "big house." I had been sleepy, but my nurse had roused me with a terrifying tale of a mother who had killed and boiled her little daughter during the husband's absence at work, and had served him the dish for his supper when he came home that night. He asked for his little girl, and his wife said she had gone to bed; but just then an angel began to sing on the house-top. It was the spirit of the little girl. The woman went out to see, as the angel promised to drop a bag of gold to the ground; but as soon as she emerged into the garden, the angel dropped a bag of stones upon her head and killed her. The man, hearing the sound, then went out, and a bag of gold fell at his feet.

This story had been told me by the nurse with great elaboration, and I was desperately frightened, and begged her to sit up with me till my parents should return. While we were thus sitting, there came a rap at the hall door. The nurse went to open it (I following closely), and found a stranger standing there. He wanted to see my father, and the nurse asked him to wait till she could summon him. She went away, and the man walked into the sitting-room, and he and I sat down before the big fireplace He was pale, and his eyes were those of a fearful, hunted man. He looked at me in a manner that frightened me, but I dared not move. His shoes were dusty and his clothing torn, and I saw a dark-red stain on his hand. He saw it, too, and shuddered and closed his eyes.

He had sat thus a short time, when I heard a strange voice singing, as though high in the air. It was a sweet, musical voice, and I felt, I knew, it was the voice of an angel. (I am writing now of what I felt then. I have other views of angels now.) These words—or words meaning the same thing—the angel chanted:

"He will not save you—save you—from the gallows; so run away, now—run away, now—for he is coming—coming—run away, now, and save your life." But I felt that the angel meant to slay him by dropping something from the roof.

I made a mental picture of a white-winged angel standing on the scaffolding, where some workmen that day had been making repairs on the part of the roof overhanging the front entrance, and I wondered if it shivered in the cold wind which swept over the house, and howled and shrieked around the corners. In a condition of helpless terror I watched the stranger, knowing that the warning was for him. He did not seem to have heard the voice, but suddenly he rose, and, saying, "I will be back in a minute," started hastily for the door. He seemed to be anxious to get away before my father could come. He hastily threw open the door and was running down the stairs when a piece of the scaffolding (which my father afterward explained had been wrenched loose by the wind), fell upon his head and killed him instantly. The next day it was learned that he had committed a murder some miles away, and it is supposed that he had come to my father, who before had befriended him, to get his assistance in escaping.

A TREE-CLIMBING PIG.

Greymouth (N. Z.) Argus.

A curiosity has lately been shot by Mr. Le Mortemore, who has a selection on Tinana Creek, Queensland. He says it is a sort of a tree-climbing pig. For a number of years the wild pigs have been numerous in this locality, and his theory is that the original or common pig must have amalgamated to a certain extent with some aboriginal animal, or that the necessities of climate, etc., have caused the variety. The captured animal weighs about 1 cwt., and is pretty fat, with bristly brown fur, small black spots, snout and ears like a pig, but the jaw is furnished with front teeth like a rodent; it has large canines, and powerful back grinders. The fore feet are furnished with hook-like claws; the hind ones have two hook claws on each hoof. The tail is thick, about a foot long, and highly prehensile, and in a state of rest is usually carried in what is known as the Flemish coil. The animal is also furnished with a pouch, which it only appears to use for carrying a supply of food in while it is traveling to fresh pastures. The skin is saved, and will be sent to the Maryborough Exhibition. Mr. Le Mortemore says the flesh is excellent, and that it tastes just like veal and ham pie. He is sure there are plenty more about by the marks on the trees. In drought the animal climbs trees and hangs by its tail while it gathers its food by the hook claws. He intends capturing some live specimens and breeding from them. The discovery is most interesting, and will add another valuable food animal to our already rich resources. It is quite possible that this variety is due to the breeding of the common pig with the Queensland tree-climbing kangaroo. Mr. Le Mortemore is at this moment busy constructing traps to ensnare some of these climbing pigs.

HUMPS ON THEIR SHOULDERS.

The Saturday Review.

The civilized world has lately been suffering from a heavy Valois reaction, and such has been the craze for tightness and stiffness that ladies have not hesitated to adopt fashions which the Court of Henri III. or Charles IX. only reserved for men. High stiff collars (fatal to people with short necks or defective respiration) have reigned side by side with huge open cuffs, charming when seen from the front, frightful when looked at from behind. For years past it has been impossible to induce any dressmaker to leave the sweeping line of the neck and arm such as nature made it. Husbands may scold, æsthetic friends may scoff, but till the fiat goes forth from the lawgivers of Paris, women will have to wear humps on their shoulders, in some wise after the fashion of the Reine Margot.

PREACHING FOR APPLAUSE.

The Spectator.

Of all the devices of which we can think for prostituting the influence of the pulpit, the device of making the preacher look habitually for the stimulous of popular applause seems to us about the most effective. It is no easy task for the preacher so to interpret Divine teaching as to keep it as free as possible of the refraction of human passion and prejudice. It is said of some of those who heard the only perfectly divine speech to which human lips have ever given utterance, "They loved the praise of men more than the praise of God," and what was said of the Pharisees in the time of our Lord may certainly be said of human teachers in our own time, though many of them struggle, and struggle very successfully, against the temptation. The true object of preaching is to make God's will more effective than it is in its control over the hearts of the people; in a word, to reveal a theocracy above the democracy.

BURGLAR-PROOF GLASS.

Iron.

Under the name of wire glass, a new invention has been brought on the market in Dresden. The process of manufacture consists in furnishing glass in a hot plastic condition with a flexible metallic layer, iron wire netting, for instance, which is completely enclosed by the vitreous substance and effectively protected against exterior influences, as rust, etc. The new glass possesses much greater resisting power than the ordinary material, and is, it is claimed, indifferent to the most abrupt changes of temperature, and will even withstand open fire. The glass is specially adapted for skylights, the powerful resisting qualities of the material enabling the usual wire protectors to be dispensed with. As wire glass cannot be cut by the diamond, except under the application of great force, and cannot be broken without creating considerable noise, the substance is claimed to be, in a measure, burglar proof.

"Who goeth a-borrowing goeth a sorrowing," but he is in a cheerful state of mind compared with the man who goeth a-lending.—Puck.

ORIGINALITY.

Harper's Weekly.

Emerson says that "Plato has made havoc with our originality." But before Plato taught, Solomon declared: "There is nothing new under the sun!"

Now here is an array to daunt the boldest. Who dare speak when such authorities declare it useless. If everything has been said, what is there left to say?

Early in the world's history men discovered a few great truths. And they found out that mankind being always and everywhere the same, there would be no more to discover. And when these truths had been preached and sung and taught awhile, the listeners, who could not understand them, got tired and turned, as the Athenians did, to hear and to tell some new thing. Yet the Athenians never heard or told a new truth. It was all as old as the foundations of the world.

The few who have declared these truths in words which cannot die have at the same time declared them old. Their names stand out like great towers in the land. We who listen and understand and long to grasp them, concede that the words of wisdom have all been spoken, that the sage of to-day can tell us nothing more, and that the last living philosopher can but give his testimony to what has been already said. "There is one truth," they all cry. "But originality! It died long before the wisest man was born."

To each mind that strives to see clearly, truth, although ever the same truth, presents itself in original forms, and in endless comb'nations. It is new to whoever perceives it newly. As the morning, which is always breaking since the first morning broke, seems dewy and glittering, and freshly descended from heaven to just opened eyes, so to the mind awakened to perceive truth it comes as strong and pure as ever it came to the first mind that gladly opened to receive it. Nature is not old. She is forever new. Truth is not old. It is born to-day in every young heart. To find an original thought would be a vain hope indeed. Yet the words of the weakest need not be silenced for that reason. For, with sages and philosophers, they may bear witness in whatever way is given them to testify. Only expression can be new. The truth itself is eternal.

JAPANESE FADS ABOUT FLOWERS.

Garden and Forest.

The Japanese consider it especially difficult to arrange chrysanthemums, and seven faults are noted which must carefully be guarded against in disposing of large blossoms of this plant. A blossom must not present its back in a composition, nor yet turn its full face to view; the different flowers must not have stems of the same length; three must not be arranged in a triangular form, nor may any number be placed in a regular steplike way; the flowers should not be hidden by leaves, nor should a large open blossom be put near the base of the composition, and, finally, the artist must not fall into the sin of color-sandwiching, or placing a blossom of one color between two others of another tint.

HE STRUCK A HEALTHFUL REGION.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

Not long ago the writer was in a country noted for its healthfulness. One of the men, whose business it is to boom the town, told the following as an inducement:

"There was a man who lived in Illinois who had consumption. He had $10,000 life insurance which he had placed on his life before he became marked. The doctors told him he could not live six months; his friends encouraged him the same way. He told them he did not think he would live that long, and that he did not care if he died the next day. He made a sale of his life insurance policy at seventy-five cents on the dollar, and came here with his $7,500 in money. He went to the cemetery here and bought a lot, and got it mighty cheap, for there was never much demand

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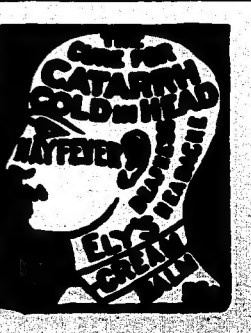

for that sort of real estate in this vicinity. While he was fixing it up, and while he was cultivating the acquaintance of an undertaker, he began to get better. He had one lung when he came here, and you could hear him breathe a block away. He lingered until he began to pick up, and the first thing we knew he had sold his lot in the cemetery. He actually grew a new lung without taking anything except the blessed atmosphere of this glorious climate. He got well of the consumption. He went into business on his life insurance money, and lived ten years. His death was caused then by an accident. He hod grown to be a rich man before he departed his life."

EXTREMES MEET.

Rockville Tribune.

"Wire nails are made for less than the tariff on them. See what protection has done toward making them cheap." "The McKinley bill reduced the tariff on binder twine. See what we have done toward giving the farmer cheaper binder twine." The above is given as sample "protection" argument, and to show why it takes a "practical man" to make both ends of such a thing meet.

ASAFETIDA PILLS

Prescribed by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, of Dwight, Ill., for La Grippe, are manufactured by Buck & Rayner, Chicago; coated with pure gelatine, pleasant to take. Price, 75 cents per 100, delivered free with full directions by Dr. Keeley.—*Adv.*

SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES AT COOPER UNION, NEW YORK, SEPT. 3, 1890.

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attach to land should be taken for the use of the community.

We hold that each man is entitled to all that his labor produces. Therefore no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, state, county and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our states we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another all other taxes now levied, and commensurately increasing the tax on land values, until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, state governments and the general government, as the revenue rom direct taxes is now divided between the loca and state governments; or, a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the states and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner.

The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax, not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax, not on the use or improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant.

The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues, not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use.

The single tax, therefore, would—

1. Take the weight of taxation off of the agricultural districts where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of taxgatherers, simplify government and greatly reduce its cost.

3. Do away with the fraud, corruption and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods o taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the states of our Union, thus enabling our people to share, through free exchanges, in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalities now levied on anyone who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave everyone free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner, and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions blessings to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization.

With respect to monopolies other than the monopoly of land, we hold that where free competition becomes impossible, as in telegraphs, railroads, water and gas supplies, etc., such business becomes a proper social function, which should be controlled and managed by and for the whole people concerned, through their proper government, local, state or national, as may be.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF ORGANIZATIONS

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For each half inch or less a charge of $10.00 per year is made for advertisements in this department.

CONNECTICUT.

MERIDEN.—Meriden single tax club. Meets second and fourth Fridays of the month at 7.30 p. m. at parlors of J. Cairns. 72½ E. Main st. President, John Cairns; secretary, Arthur M. Dignam.

SHARON.—Sharon single tax committee. Chairman, J. J. Ryan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington single tax league. President, Edwin Gladmon; treas., R. J. Boyd; sec'y, Wm. Geddes, M.D. 1719 G. st., n. w.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON.—Burlington single tax club. First Saturday of each month, 805 North 5th st. Pres., Wilbur, Mosena, 920 Hedge av.; sec. treas., Frank S. Churchill.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Chicago single tax club. Every Thursday evening at 206 La Salle st. Pres., Warren Worth Bailey, 319 Lincoln av; sec., F. W. Irwin, 217 La Salle st., room 733.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Single tax club of South Chicago and Cheltenham. Pres., John Black; sec., Robt. Aitchison, box K. K., South Chicago.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BROCKTON.—Single tax club. Meets Friday evenings corner Glenwood av. and Vernon st. Pres., Wm A. McKindrick; sec., A. S. Barnard, 54 Belmont st.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Minneapolis single tax league. Every Tuesday evening, at the West Hotel. Pres., H. B. Martin, Woods' block; sec., Oliver T. Erickson, 2203 Lyndale av., N.

MISSOURI.

STATE.—Missouri single tax committee. Henry H. Hoffman, chairman. This committee is pushing a State single tax petition. Blanks sent on application. It is also forming syndicate for publication of local single tax papers throughout the United States at little or no expense. Write for circulars to Percy Pepoon, sec., 513 Elm st., St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.—Single tax league.—Meets every Friday evening 8 o'clock in Bowman Block, n. e. cor. 11th and Locust sts. Pres. J. W. Steele Sec'y, L. P. Custer, 2517A Sheridan av.

NEW YORK.

Eastern District single tax club. Monthly meetings on the first Monday of each month, at 94 South Third street, Brooklyn. Pres., Joseph McGuinness, 133 S. 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D; sec., Emily A. Deverall.

OHIO.

DAYTON.—Free land club. Pres., J. G. Galloway; sec., W. W. Kile, 108 East 5th st.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GERMANTOWN.—Single tax club. Sec., E. D. Burleigh, 18 Willow av. Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, at Vernon Hall, cor. Main st. and Chelton av., at 8 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA.—Single tax society. Meets every Thursday and Sunday at 8 p. m. Social meetings second Tuesday, No. 30 South Broad st. Cor. sec., A. H. Stephenson, 240 Chestnut st.

POTTSTOWN.—Single tax club. Meetings first and third Friday evenings each month in Weitzenkorn's hall. Pres., D. L. Haws; sec., Geo. Auchy, Pottstown, Pa.

READING.—Reading single tax society. Monday evenings, 723 Penn st. Pres., Wm. H. McKinney; sec., C. S. Prizer, 1011 Penn st.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Houston single tax club. Meetings every Tuesday evening, 7.30, Franklin st, Jas. Charlton, Pres, E. W. Brown, sec. and treas.

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